TO THE PEOPLE.

HANCOCK'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

A Thrilling Document, Having the Ring of Order No. 40—The Constitution in Every Article, Section and Amendment Must be Enforced and Main ained.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is General Hancock's letter of acceptance:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally, of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by "the national democratic convention" lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the union, are inviolable. If called to the presidency I should deem it my duty to resist, with all of my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The constitution forms the basis of government of the United States. Powers granted by it to legislative, executive and judicial departments, define and limit the authority of the general government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, belong to the states respectively, or to the people. The general and state governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the union. This union, comprising the general government with general powers and the state governments with state powers for purposes local to states, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the union our fathers made and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire it stands to-day a model form of free popular government, a political system which, rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of the government which constitutes us as one people, is justly dear to us. It is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve."

But no form of government, however carefully devised—no principles, however sound—will protect the rights of the people unless their administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetence controls, the noble constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not the fit instrument for collecting the votes of free men. It is only by a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be entrusted with it, or if appointed, they should be promptly ejected. The basis of substantial, practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling elective offices. If they fix a high standard of the qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with the appointing power.

The war for the union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in a proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and not animosity against our fellow citizens.

Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united vigilance. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign countries, assist our merchant manufacturers and producers, to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected, I shall with the divine favor labor with what ability I possess, to discharge my duties with fidelity according to my convictions and shall take care to protect and defend the union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of the government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very repectfully,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, president; Hon John P. Stockton, chairman, and others of the National Democratic Committee.

Among the visitors who waited on the general to-day were Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who had a long interview with him, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, General Martin T. McMahon and Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky. Nothing is known at Governor's island about English's letter, but it will probably be telegraphed from Indianapolis.

Vice-President English

SHOWS HIMSELF TO BE WORTHY OF THE PLACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Hon. William H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of the nomination as candidate for vice-president to the committee of notification to-day:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—To Hon. John W Stevenson, president of the convention; Hon John P. Stockton, chairman, and other members of the committee of notification: Gentlemen—I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th inst., informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of vice-president of the United States by the late democratic national convention, which assembled at Cincinnati.

As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust, with a realizing sense of its responsibility and I am profoundly gratified at the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for president of the United States. His eminent services to his country, his fidelity to the constitution, union and laws, his clear perception of the correct principles of the government as taught by Jefferson, his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities, his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and the rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty; trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest position on earth—the presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive department of the general government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions. The laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country and the great and good men who formed our republican government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office, and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them. Besides, it should not be forgot en that the last four years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and our system of self-government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of the corrupt partisan service in thus defeating fairly and legally the expressed will of the majority and hypocrisy of professions of that party in favor of the civil service reform

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was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole board of federal office-holders loose to influence elections. The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for the services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used in vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to control elections and even members of the cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington, discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of such federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will no doubt fully understand as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these federal office-holders The country is comparatively prosperous not because of them, but in spite of them.

This contest is in fact between people endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them and to restore the pure, simple, economical constitutional government of our fathers on one side, and a hundred thousand federal office-holders and their backers, pampered with place, and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards on the other. Hence, the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the republican party. The effort to build up what they call a strong government, or the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several states, the interference with elections through the medium of paid partisans, federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power and caring more for that than for fairness in elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and of the states will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil and the overthrow of republican institutions. The wise men who framed our constitution knew the evils of strong government and of long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments and a consequent danger to republican institutions from that cause and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term, until it ceases to be a republic, or is such only in name, and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways, besides a willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a president for an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent, and must satisfy all thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired. But in resisting the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the people and the states, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the general government of the powers righteously belonging to it and under the constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the general government or interference with the proper exercise of its powers must be carefully avoided.

The union of states under the constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the democratic presidential tickets. It is acquiesced in everywhere now and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the union will not be overthrown or impaired should the democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution and its amendments.

A sound currency of honest money, of value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with a standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin, will be maintained; labor and the manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The toiling millions of our people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their emigration to our shores will be properly restricted. Public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures, and the liberties of the people, and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity of intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection, sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of the pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would result in harmony and good feeling between all sections and make us in fact as well as in name one people. The only rivalry then would be in a race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, and the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation on the earth in the grand march of human progress. I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

WM. H. ENGLISH.

DR TANNER

Feels Greatly Improved and Keeps on Fasting.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Dr. Tanner has greatly improved to-day. At 3:15 this morning he vomited a small quantity of mucus, and then drank 1½ ounces of carbonic acid gas water. He sat up most of the morning. A letter from Mary J. Feyndale, of Milwaukee, offering the doctor her hand and heart, greatly amused him. He walked 25 laps around the enclosure in the hall, about two-thirds of a mile, in 18 minutes. His gait was free and steady. At 7 o'clock he was talking to the visitors in a lively strain.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Dr. Tanner four times to day vomited mucus tinged with bile. He was weaker and his weight was reduced to 126¼ pounds. This afternoon his temperature was 99, pulse 78, and respiration 14.

The National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The comptroller of the currency has just completed a table showing the losses charged off by the national banks for the six months ending March 1, 1880. The total loss by all these banks in that period amounted to $7,563,886. The losses for the corresponding period in 1879 were $10,238,324. Of these losses during the last six months, $1,208,521 was on account of depreciation in the premium upon United States bonds held by the banks, chiefly bonds which were about to mature.

A Smyrna Earthquake.

SMYRNA, July 30.—An earthquake which occurred here yesterday demolished four or five houses and damaged many others. Two persons were killed and five or six injured. Much damage was done in the adjacent country. At Burnabad eleven houses, several cafes and two minerits were demolished. Two persons well killed and ten injured. A slight trembling continues.

Military Changes.

FORT MONROE, July 30.—Captain James Gilles, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, arrived here this morning from Cheyenne. He relieves Captain Campbell, now on duty here, on August 15th, the latter going to Texas to build a new post on the Rio Grande.

The Killing of DeYoung.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—John H. Clemenshaw was convicted of perjury this morning in the superior court. He is the witness who swore that Chas. DeYoung fired a shot at I. M. Kalloch.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE LAST DAY OF BALLOTING.

Governor Colquitt Carries Columbia County—The Work for To-Day—An Interview with Mr. Stephens—The Attorney Generalship.

To-day the last counties select their delegates. The interest of the day centres on Clarke, Cobb, Taylor and Heard. these being counties in which there are serious interests. We shall be able to give the result in every county in to-morrow's paper. It will be seen that Columbia county selected Colquitt delegates on day before yesterday. We shall be able to close the count of delegates in our issue of to-morrow, and approximate, at least, the result of the voting for the first ballot.

COLUMBIA FOR COLQUITT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

APPLING, July 30.—This county selected delegates to the gubernatorial convention that are for Colquitt. There were two tickets run and known as Colquitt No. 1 and Colquitt No. 2, the division being on the treasurer's vote. Ticket No. 2, favorable to Major Speer, was elected.

Mr. Stephens on Emory Speer.

AN INTERVIEWER IN THE ATHENS WATCHMAN.

During the session of commencement, one of the Watchman staff called on Mr. Stephens for the purpose of getting his opinion of the record of Hon. Emory Speer in congress. Our reporter found Mr. Stephens at the residence of his friend, Colonel B. C. Yancey, and elicited the following interview from him, which will be read with great interest. We are delighted to record that Mr. Stephens is in excellent health, and very hopeful for the country:

Reporter—Mr. Stephens, as you know the Watchman is supporting Mr. Speer for re-election to congress, would you have any objection to giving me your views as to the position of Mr. Speer, or his standing towards the democratic party in congress?

Mr. Stephens—I have no objection to do so, without wishing to be understood as at all interfering or taking an active part for or against any democrat in any district in the state, yet I could not decline an act of justice to any one. Mr. Speer in congress is regarded as one of the truest democrats, upon the time-honored principles of the party, in that body.

Reporter—Did he at any time differ with the majority of the party, and upon what question?

Mr. Stephens—He did differ with the majority of the party on two or three questions. The principal one was upon tacking what are called riders upon the appropriation bills, but upon that I agreed with him, and so did several of the ablest members in the house.

Reporter—What did you think of his views in opposition to the practice of tacking riders on the appropriation bills? Did you hear or read Mr. Speer's speech on that question? What was the opinion in Washington of that speech?

Mr. Stephens—I agreed with him entirely. I heard Mr. Speer's speech on that occasion, and the best evidence of my appreciation of its merits was that I distributed several hundred among my constituents.

Reporter—You differed with him, did you not, on the Curtin-Yocum case? Did you hear his argument in that case?

Mr. Stephens—Yes, I differed with Mr. Speer in his views upon the Curtin-Yocum contested election case from Pennsylvania. I listened with a great deal of pleasure to his speech on that question, but I did not concur in the conclusions to which he came. He acted on it with the majority of the party. I and several other democrats differed with the majority of the party on that case. He went with the majority, and I with the minority.

Reporter—What did you think of Mr. Speer's position on the brass band bill? What are your views on the brass band bill?

Mr. Stephens—I approved of Mr. Speer's position on the brass band bill. I haven't time now to give my views in full upon the merits of the bill.

Reporter—Did you or not agree with him in his views in favor of the star routes? Please explain what the star routes are.

Mr. Stephens—I did agree with him thoroughly upon the subject of the star routes. I have not time now to explain the matter fully. Suffice it to say that all mail routes other than the postal railroad and steamboat routes is now within what is called the star service. All of our country mails come within this star service, and it was very much in the way of increasing the facilities of that service. It is in this way I was enabled to secure mail service in remote counties from the railroads. On this question the democratic majority of the Georgia delegation differed with the majority of the democrats in the house, I think. It was really not a party question. The way in which those who sought for the people of the country in remote districts were specially interested.

Reporter—Is it or not true that Mr. Speer failed or refused to defend the people of his district against the charge of being combined with the violators of the revenue laws?

Mr. Stephens—Mr. Speer was one of the most vigilant and attentive members in congress, I think, in looking after the interests of his constituents, and defending their good name and fame from imputing them of wanton violations of law. His main speech upon the subject was one of the most brilliant efforts in the house during the last session.

Reporter—What character did Mr. Speer establish for diligence and attention to business?

Mr. Stephens—I have already said all that may be considered to answer to that question. Mr. Speer was one of the most attentive working men in congress. He is a ready debater, an attractive speaker, and was always, in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 1877, when it was ratified, and by the code he is entitled to a fee of only $50 for his services in any case where the state has an interest and his services required, and for each collection of money on account of the state out of the circuit in which he resides. When litigated 10 per cent upon amount collected and $50 if not collected; if not litigated fees of solicitor general"—which is 5 per cent—so that the fees retained in these cases were in violation of the code and the new constitution no matter what the amendments were.

Mr. Ely, however claims great credit and thinks he is entitled not only to the fees, but the gratitude, confidence and support of the people of Georgia on account of his zeal, diligence and success in these cases as the attorney general. Under the law it is left exclusively to the comptroller general to require tax returns—to accept or reject them—to receive the taxes due or enforce their collection by the issue of executions, levy and sale of property. With all this the attorney general has nothing to do under the law, but if a case is made in the court, touching the collection by suit, affidavit of illegality or otherwise then his services are called into requisition by the comptroller to appear in court and there represent that case. See pamphlet, acts of 1874, pages 107 and 108, code 2309, where his duties are defined. When required by the governor

To give his opinion in writing, or otherwise, on any question of law connected with the interests of the state, or with the duties of any of the departments;

To prepare all contracts and writings in relation to any matter in which the state is interested;

To attend, on the part of the state, to all criminal causes, and

To perform such other duties as, or may be required of him, or which necessarily appertains to his office.

Under the first clause he could, if he was asked, or if he thought it his duty, give his opinion, and there his duty ended; but he could not order nor stir up a matter which might end in litigation or cause, or litigate, so as to get fees for himself.

Again, "It is in the discretion of the comptroller-general to require the services of the attorney general in collecting or receiving any claim of the state, in any part of the state, to command the services of said attorney general in any or all such cases." Code, 371. Now it seems the attorney general commanded the comptroller general to do a thing, and then forced him to execute on the order of the governor; and out of the attempted execution of which there originated subsequently fruitless litigation. This is not within the letter or spirit of the law. Mr. Ely's services, of which he boasts, were more in the nature of a tax collector or assessor than that of an attorney general. But what about those executions from which such boasted results flowed? In bringing on their legality and propriety in the bill filed by the Southwestern railroad company against the comptroller general and the sheriff to avoid them, which was of the same kind and issued against that company on the same day, the 3d of December, 1877, the supreme court of Georgia say, through its spokesman, Judge Jackson, in one of the very ablest decisions ever pronounced by that or any other court: "The tax is imposed on the entire property of the company, without regard to the restriction of taxation specified in its charter, and in the teeth of the principle decided by the en reme court of the United States, whose judgment was made the judgment of this court, and transmitted to the superior court of Fulton county for further proceedings." The principle thereby ruled over certainly the larger part of the property of this road is exempt from taxation, except as limited in the charter and which has been paid, for the years 1876 and 1877. Yet these heavy taxes with these heavier penalties are sought to be enforced in the name of the state out of this company illegally and unconstitutionally by these two officers, contrary, too, to the spirit of the legislation of this state, as shown in its desire to have the questions fairly tested by the highest courts of the country, and contrary to its own constitution and to that of the United States, and the executions are levied upon the very forehead—the marrow—of the property which it exempted by that judgment. If equity has jurisdiction and an injunction can ever be granted in a case of this sort where, under color of tax process, illegal exactions are made upon a corporate body, that case is before us."

That is how the supreme court of Georgia characterized the transaction upon which Mr. Ely boasts that he brought such a large sum of money into the treasury of the state.

The executions for taxes and penalties that were thus issued against the Central and Southwestern company for 1876 and 1877 only, were for over a half million of dollars, and in the same proportion as to the Georgia, and all without the least notice to either company and long after their regular returns had been made, received, allowed and the taxes paid, and they were levied on as the property of these companies, pressed and backed by the whole power of Georgia—the governor, comptroller and attorney-general—with no appeal for redress or a hearing to any one but the courts, and the government claimed that this was prohibited, and the only redress was complete submission to the illegal exactions of the attorney general. Under these circumstances, for fear that the courts might, by the death, removal, resignation or expiration of the terms of office of the stern, true and great judges that then and now occupy the bench and the filling of their places by other men that department of the government might, too, finally fail them, the managers of these companies felt it to be the wisest policy to bow their head while they could and they did. That's the record as to how so much was so successfully brought into the treasury from these sources.

Again, Major Ely says, that "there is not a word of truth in this sentence" (of The People's) that the principles upon which the roads are taxed and said to be settled in the main by the courts during Colonel Hammond's term of office except that the principle was settled against the state and in favor of the roads and he argues, without saying so, that in consequence of the cases that he originated, a different principle was established. Is not that his meaning? Now this is the truth: the money brought into the treasury by Major Ely in the cases now discussed, were for taxes and interest, real or supposed, on property belonging to the railroad companies that were not necessarily appurtenant to the running and use of the roads, and, therefore, taxable notwithstanding the exempting clauses in the charters on which no taxes had ever been paid. He intends to and does say that the cases decided during Colonel Hammond's term of office ruled against the liability of the companies for such taxes, while decisions of the courts obtained by him during his term of office ruled to the contrary, and it was on the latter ruling that the money was collected; that's the plain meaning of his statement. Is that true? In the case of the Georgia Railroad vs. The State, reported in 54 Georgia, 427, the court considered that decision as follows, and as the law of that and all the other cases of like character:

"As to the surplus kept on hand, or any investments not strictly within the exemption contemplated by the charter, we are clear that this is taxable. The company is only exempt from the value of its road and its necessary appurtenances, and these appurtenances must be the ordinary and usual appurtenances of such an enterprise. Anything in the nature of an investment not within its scope, is not exempt. We would not inquire closely into the status of affairs on a particular day, as it will, may be that it may have a surplus on hand for a special purpose; but even as a fund to meet contingencies, we think a permanent surplus invested is not covered by the exemption in the charter."

It strikes me that that covers the whole ground, and thus was Mr. Hammond's case decided in 1875. The equity cause already referred to of the Southwestern railroad, while it reiterates the same principle or rule in no wise changes, except in narrowing it thus far; that is, if the subjects proposed to be taxed, "is merely income and taxed and paid as such, they ought not to be taxed again, if invested, they should be taxed ad valorem." Now which is right, "The People" or Major Ely, the attorney general? Judge ye.

But, says Major Ely, this whole matter has been investigated by a special committee appointed by the legislature for that purpose, and after full examination have reported that the attorney general seems to have observed the law as laid down in section 1648 of the code, in reference to his fees. In addition to this he has been a diligent and faithful officer in looking after the interest of the state. He has pressed her claims with great energy and ability, especially in reopening the railroad tax cases after adverse decisions had been rendered has done very valuable services without in any case demanding excessive or legal compensation endeavoring to defraud the treasury. So much of the report is very complimentary, but take the whole report and it is quite to the contrary.

That committee was called more as a joke than otherwise. The members of the legislature do make practical jokes sometimes. Nobody seriously thought then that Mr. Ely had taken fees that he ought not to, or had defrauded the treasury, and no doubt that the committee so accepted and acted on the duty thus imposed upon them, but let us take it in all earnestness and by some one who suspected no wrong. None of the fees now complained of or referred to by "The People" had then been received. They are matters that all occurred since. But here is the report:

The report was made October 15, 1879. See journals of that day—page 2,040:

"Mr. Wright, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the resolution to investigate the amount of fees to be paid to the attorney general and to associate and advisory counsel, returned the following report:

"Mr. Speaker: The committee to whom was referred the resolution to investigate the amount of fees paid to the attorney general and to associate and advisory counsel report that they have investigated this matter, and herewith submit the evidence taken in the case.

"From the evidence of the attorney general, General Robert Toombs and his excellency Governor A. H. Colquitt, your committee is satisfied that there has been no violation of law and no illegal fees paid to or demanded by the attorney general or his associate counsel. The attorney general seems to have faithfully observed the law as laid down in section 646 of the code in reference to his fees, and in addition to this, the evidence shows he has been a diligent and faithful officer in looking after the interest of the state. He has pressed her claims with great energy and ability, especially in in opening the railroad tax cases after adverse decisions had been rendered, and has done her very valuable services without, in any case, demanding excessive or illegal compensation or endeavoring to defraud the treasury.

"The services of General Toombs have been very valuable to the state. He has examined the claims to taxes upon large amounts of property which has heretofore claimed exemption from taxation. His labor has been immense. He has frequently represented the state of Georgia in the supreme court of the United States. The claims he has established are for large sums annually. It is a fund for the benefit of the state.

"He has established the principle that the railroad property of the state must like her citizens bear its part of the burden of the government. The state will reap the fruits of his labors through all time to come. His compensation thus far has been trifling, but he states, that after a final settlement of the litigation his fees will amount to $20,000 or $30,000." Did you ever?

"By this code, the attorney general is entitled to ten per cent on all amounts recovered by him to the state."

"General Toombs's fees for like services do not amount to ten per cent and your committee do not think the aggregate amount of his demands unreasonable considering the large amount of the services, and the very great value of his services to the commonwealth. He has not only pushed the claims with great ability and energy, but by his great insight into the law he was the first to discover the state's rights to set up the claims, and thus became the originator of these demands.

"It would be difficult to imagine how any one could render the state more valuable services than have been rendered her in these cases by this one of her noblest and most brilliant sons."

How's that for high? and what become of Ely? There was some doubt resting on the mind, of your committee in reference to the propriety of the settlement of the state's claim upon the Macon and Augusta railroad for taxes. But the counsel for the state acted in full accord with the executive and with his knowledge. The settlement was perhaps just and fair to both the state and the railroad and we are not disposed to interfere with it, especially since the legislature has acted upon and authorized it. There was a question as to the fee of the attorney general in this case, as the Macon and Augusta agreed to pay his fees, and as none of the money came out of the state your committee conclude to leave the matter with the railroad and the attorney general.

"The act of the legislature approved September 18 accepts from this railroad the sum of $12,000 in full of all claims of the state upon it, with the proviso that the railroad is to pay all expenses and counsel fees.

"The railroad has already agreed to pay counsel fees to the amount of $8,000.00, which was to be divided equally between General Toombs and the attorney general. General Toombs has received his $4,000.00, and holds the other subject to the order of the attorney general.

[Signed] H. G. WRIGHT,"
Chairman, and the other members of the committee.

This is a very remarkable report. What did Ely, Toombs and Governor Colquitt swear to, or were they sworn at all? What fees had Ely and Toombs received up to that time? If any statement was made to the committee they have failed to give the public the benefit of it. We know as much now as we did before and no more.

The report gives General Toombs the glory of accomplishing all that was done for the state, and it took his statement as to what he had done and he state what he expected to do, but yet lies as far in the future as it did before he made his remarkable discovery. It would trouble the committee to make proof of the statement of what General Toombs has done, but that is not before us now. The object in reproducing that paper was to show that Major Ely gave himself too much credit, and secondly, to show up the Macon and Augusta railroad charge for fees. How could he under any circumstances take a fee of $4,000, to say nothing of Toomb's for collecting only $12,000 for the state, when he could take under the code not more than ten per cent, or $1,200 without violation of a section of the code prohibiting him and all other officers of the state from so doing? After reading and considering that part of the report, can anybody wonder that the committee did doubt and finally swallow it with as much difficulty as a friend of mine did a "bitter pill" that was administered to him. But enough. I have written this paper because in the circular, communications and other papers sent to the public by Major Ely, and for them to influence his nomination to the same office, the matters referred to have not been fairly, truly or property stated, and I here give the public an opportunity, to which they are entitled, to see the other side and then to act understandingly. If this is the sort of attorney general that the people want, then he is the man.

SOME MORE OF THE PEOPLE.

D. N. Speer, the Banker.

The Critic.

The LaGrange Reporter undertakes to show that D. N. Speer is not a banker, and in the attempt to do so admits that he is.

It says "He owns considerable stock in the LaGrange banking and trust company," which is one of the state depositories.

Here is the letter heads upon which they write now:

A. D. ABRAHAM, President. GEORGE A. SPEER, Cashier.
D. N. SPEER, Vice-President. J. T. JOHNSON, Ass't Cashier.
THE LA GRANGE BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
(State Depository.)

Yes: Mr. Speer is a rich banker worth his hundred thousand dollars or more. Why didn't the Reporter tell of the stock owned in this depository by "his brothers, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts?" "Thereby hangs a tale."

Where is the man so simple as to suppose that Mr. Speer wants to give a $200,000 bond, incur this great responsibility and immense labor for a $2,000 salary? Bah!

The law authorizes the tax collector to deposit the states' funds in the depositories, and further, "That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent tax collectors from paying state funds directly into the state treasury."

The latter being the most convenient mode, it is adopted by the tax-collectors, and thus a large majority of the taxes goes directly into the treasury, and Mr. Speer being the treasurer, he can deposit all the surplus in his own bank. That, in addition to what is put there by the collectors, can remain untouched until all is checked out of the other depositories, and the hundreds of thousands can remain in his own bank, and Mr. Speer can add to his already great fortune.

Oh, no, Mr. Speer! The tax-payers are not quite ready to turn their treasury over to your bank.

Why all this spread-eagle talk about giving a bond? We know you are mighty rich, but you are not the only man in Georgia that can give a bond. There are poor men that can give bonds as well as you, Mr. Speer, and will do it, too.

Campaign Notes and Guesses.

In Pulaski county the vote on the treasurer was heavily for Renfroe—the vote being taken by the people.

COLONEL MILES W. LEWIS has consented that his name shall be used for the state senatorship from the Greene county district.

MR. JAMES BISHOP, JR., of Eastman, Dodge county, is a prominent candidate for elector from the third district. Mr. Bishop is a brilliant and capable man, and will strengthen the ticket.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to state that the Renfroe matter was not made an issue in Sumter county, as neither ticket favored his renomination.

THE following counties have unanimously indorsed Judge Underwood for attorney general to-wit: Floyd, Paulding, Chattooga, Gordon, Whitfield, Rabun, Pickens, Fannin, Gilmer, Towns, Habersham. All the delegates of all the counties northwest of the Chattahoochee are for him and so are all the people.

At a meeting of the democratic executive committee of Monroe county, yesterday, it was resolved to hold the convention of the twenty-second senatorial district at Forsyth on the first day of September, and also called a mass meeting of the citizens of Monroe county, to assemble at the court-house on the 17th instant, to elect delegates to the same.

THE Perry Home Journal, of Houston county, that has been strongly opposed to Colquitt, now publishes the following paragraphs, which show a harmonious spirit:

"We now favor the nomination of Governor Colquitt, but we do not say, nor ever will, that we regret that we opposed him in the first stages of the campaign.

"If Colquitt goes into the convention next Wednesday with a clear majority of the delegates in his favor, he will undoubtedly be entitled to the nomination."

ALL AROUND US.

Athens, Jesup, Cuthbert, Cedartown, Forsyth, Etc.

CUTHBERT, July 29.—Population of Randolph county, 13,325; voting population between 1,900 and 2,000.

DALTON, July 29.—The Duff Green house, in this place, has not been, and will not be, closed. On the contrary, it is open and will continue to be, as it is as good a hotel and eating-house as there is on the line of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

FORSYTH, July 30.—The first session of our county court for the trial of criminal cases is now being held, and Judge Turner is giving entire satisfaction in ability and urbanity. Solicitor General Hammond is on hand with his good humor, as also our popular and gifted friend, Colonel J. A. Hunt, of Barnesville.

ATHENS, July 30.—The Southern Banner has again changed hands, Captain Ingram of the Washington Gazette has bought it and will take charge about August 1st. He will discontinue the publication of the daily.—Mr. L. Wells, of Montgomery, the new superintendent of the Northeastern railroad, has taken charge.

JESUP, July 28.—Burglars entered the store room of J. B. Richardson's residence last night and carried off all the provisions they had. They also entered two other residences in town, but took very little therefrom. No arrests.—The census enumerator for Jesup gives us only about six hundred inhabitants.—Very heavy rain this afternoon.

LAWRENCEVILLE, July 29.—We are sorry to learn of the early departure from Lawrenceville of our fellow-townsman Mr. B E. Strickland, Sr. He removes to Rome, where he will become associated in business with Mr. H. Harpold. Mr. Strickland has been engaged in business here for thirty-eight years, and the courtesy and fairness which characterized all his transactions with his customers has won for him a host of warm friends, who will sincerely regret his absence.

CEDARTOWN, July 29.—Dr. Felton is at this moment speaking in our court-house. —Yesterday afternoon, one of our freedmen, the name of Jack Robertson, unfortunately for his peace of mind learned that Amanda, the wife of his bosom, was untrue to her marriage vow. Whereupon Jack caught his spouse and with a dull, jagged edged knife, cut her throat, then shot himself twice in the left ear with a revolver, also once in the breast, then with the weapon which slew his wife cut his own throat from ear to ear. He was buried to-day. His wife lingers in a very critical condition.

ELBERTON, July 29.—A difficulty growing out of some publications in relation to the recent action of the town council occurred yesterday between one of the editors of a newspaper here and a prominent young lawyer. Friends of both parties took part in it, and it culminated in a fight yesterday evening in which several were injured. The affair is deeply deplored by the citizens here, and it is feared that the consequences will yet be serious.—Misses Birdie and Willie Gardner leave for their home in Columbus to-day accompanied by their brother, Mr. Thomas Gardner.

An Omen From the Deep.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A special from St. Johns, N. F., says the British barkentine Girl of Devon arrived Thursday morning from Plymouth, England, after a passage of twenty-seven days. She brought in with her a large white-painted figurehead, which the captain affirms to be unmistakably the figurehead of the ill-starred training ship Atalanta. One noticeable feature about the figurehead is the evidence of great violence, either by collision with ice or with floating wreckage. The large metal bolts that fastened it to the cutwater are rudely bent and broken, indicating the application of a tremendous shock to the bows of the ship, and the lower part of the figure is broken and splintered, which tends to strengthen the theory of a collision.

A Disastrous Fire.

NEW YORK, July 30.—At a fire on West street last night a fireman of engine company 24 fell from a window in the fourth floor of a building to the yard below, and his right side was so badly crushed that a fatal result is feared. He was one of the most skillful and daring men of the fire department. The building in which the fire occurred was owned by Ambrose Kuflann, and the loss is valued at $50,000, mostly damaged by water, as the fire was mostly confined to the contents which were of a very inflammable nature. The damage to the building was not insured. The Domestic machine company's loss was heavily on stock and machinery. Their total loss was not far from $20,000; fully insured.

An Election Riot.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that at Victoria, in Pernambuco, an election riot occurred on the 27th of June, in which, according to telegrams received, the soldiery and police fired on the people and twenty persons, including Baron De Escada, were killed and many wounded.

Old Man Bender and Kate.

FREMONT, NEB., July 30.—Two prisoners, a man and a woman, past middle age, were captured near here by Sheriff Gregg, of this county, supposed to be the old man Bender and Kate, the notorious murderess, of Kansas. Both made partial confessions to-day. They will be held here until parties arrive from Kansas to identify them.

Talmage Going the Gaits.

DENVER, July 30.—The Republican's Leadville special says that Rev. Talmage visited the dance houses and gambling dens after his lecture. At one dance house a girl asked him to lead a set, but he declined.

A CALL FOR TROOPS

TO PRESERVE ORDER IN JONESBORO

The Governor and the Gate City Guard Proceed to Jonesboro—A Terrible State of Excitement—The Town Filled with Negroes and Fayette County Rough.

As might have been expected, the outrage on Joe Thompson and his family in Clayton county created an intense feeling there, which yesterday promised mischief. John J. Gray, Louis Gray and James McElroy, of Fayette, and Sam Cook, of Clayton, had been arrested and jailed Thursday. Yesterday three other arrests were made and the town was kept all day in a state of dangerous excitement.

Crowds of negroes came in to hear the particulars of the horror and to gloomily discuss what they should do.

The good people of the town have been untiring in their efforts to disclose everything in this disgraceful matter.

Sheriff Archer has acted like a faithful, zealous officer, and has been backed by the sympathy of the entire community.

Persons who came from Jonesboro yester day reported that the town was in a most unhealthy excitement, and that some trouble was apprehended.

Last night Governor Colquitt received the following telegram:

Send down a company at once. The safety of the town demands it.

He at once telegraphed and asked for particulars of the trouble and received in reply a brief message saying that there had been some demonstrations of resistance to legal authority, and it was deemed prudent to have sufficient force to carry out the law.

THE CONSTITUTION received this telegram at 10 o'clock last night:

Seven arrests made. Others to make. Town in great excitement. Trouble apprehended.

It appears that there were two sources of alarm. One was that the friends of the parties already arrested and of those suspected would attempt to rescue the prisoners from the custody of the law. Most of the parties accused are from Fayette county and a raid of their friends upon the jail was mentioned in the telegrams as a probability. Another fear was that the negroes might cause some trouble. They were in town in great numbers, and seemed greatly outraged at the brutal treatment which their friends had received. At any rate the town was in a state of intense excitement and a fatal outburst of popular

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A campaign of unprecedented interest, involving national, state and local issues is just opening! The various candidates are in the field and the music has already begun!

No man of intelligence should be without a first-class paper for the next few months.

The Constitution in its various editions is the best newspaper that the people of Georgia and the surrounding states can get.

It is offered at the following rates:

Daily Edition 1 month	$ 1 00
Daily Edition 3 months	2 50
Weekly Edition 3 months	50
Weekly Edition 6 months	1 00

The Constitution for the campaign will be the newsiest, brightest and completest newspaper ever offered to the southern people. Address

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 31, 1880.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER once wrote to Stanton, secretary of war, that he would consider the services of an entire corps as lost to his army were it to fall into the hands of Major General Schurz. Hooker evidently thought that Schurz was a Hessian instead of a hero.

NUMBERS of clerks have been discharged from the departments in Washington for stating that they proposed to vote for Hancock. This is the sort of civil service reform Garfield proposes to inaugurate. It is the sort that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat feels authorized to say he will inaugurate, adding with jocular simplicity that if it wasn't so authorized, it would scarcely give him an enthusiastic support.

MAJOR R. J. MOSES was invited to address the people of Columbus, but we gather from the newspapers that his remarks were not relished by those who went to hear him. He entered into a defense of Governor Colquitt and Senator Brown. If we are to judge from the report in the Times, it was a very rational defense, but it seems to have created considerable of a stir among the anti-Colquitt men. The Enquirer says the speech was ill-timed and unfortunate.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a statement will be made public in a few days showing the profit to the government from the coinage of silver from 1874 to June 30, 1880. It will show that during this time there have been coined 63,734,730 standard dollars, and $46,102,761 worth of fractional silver; $107,837,491 worth altogether. On this profits to the government have been about $13,000,000. There is to be subtracted from this about $60,000 for cost of transportation, and the rest has been covered into the treasury. For some reason silver bullion is cheaper east than west, and during this year most of the coinage has been done at Philadelphia, where 15,000,000 standard dollars have been coined, against 7,000,000 at San Francisco, 4,000,000 at New Orleans and less than 500,000 at Carson City. From 1795 to 1873 only 8,045,635 silver dollars were coined altogether.

The Majority Rule.

The wild statement of those newspapers which have seen fit to so persistently assail Governor Colquitt during the past three months, that the "organs" of the governor were in favor of ignoring democratic usage by abolishing the two-thirds rule, has had very little effect upon the fair-minded press of the state. So far as we know there has been no proposition on the part of Governor Colquitt's friends to abrogate the two-thirds rule. The proposition has come from anti-Colquitt papers. It has been shown, however, that the two-thirds rule has never been established by state nominating conventions. Commenting upon this significant fact, the Savannah News, which is always conservative and judicious, has this to say:

> In another column we print a communication in which the writer produces the record of previous gubernatorial conventions to show that the precedent of the democratic party has been, since reconstruction, to nominate under the majority instead of the two-thirds rule. Our correspondent does not insist upon the continuance of the rule by the convention which meets in Atlanta on Wednesday next, but claiming that it "is now the Georgia democratic usage," he asks if there is any reason why it should be discarded in favor of the two-thirds rule, and invites a discussion of the question. A difference of opinion has long existed among democrats in regard to the propriety of enforcing the rule which requires the votes of two-thirds instead of a majority of all the votes in the convention to effect a nomination, and forcible arguments have been adduced by both sides in support of their respective preferences. The fact that the nominating conventions of both the great political parties of the country have acted under both rules, the republicans adopting the majority rule and the democrats the two-thirds rule, is evidence that both are practicable, and that sound reasons exist for the adoption of either. The more important question is, which rule is to be regarded as the established democratic usage? This has not been definitely determined, and if we recollect rightly, the state executive committee at its last meeting requested the people, through their primary meetings, to express their preferences on this subject. This was not done, except in a few cases, and the question of the rule to be established as the democratic precedent is open, and will have to be decided by the convention.

The Race for the Mayoralty.

We were mistaken in our assumption on yesterday that the executive committee had taken any action on the mayoralty race in the city. We were misinformed on this point. The committee that withdrew Dr. Roach and consolidated the anti-Kimball support on Captain English was a committee of leading citizens selected at the suggestion of Dr. Roach's friends, in the interest of harmonizing on one man the elements represented by the two men. This committee, after fully discussing the situation and canvassing the estimated strength of each candidate, decided that Captain English was the most available man for the race. We have been assured by members of this committee and by other citizens that Captain English will have a hearty and enthusiastic support in the campaign that is proposed. We are assured further by Captain R. C. Mitchell and other friends and relatives of Dr. Roach that the supporters of Dr. Roach will give Captain English their votes and indorsement. This is all that we want to know, and all that we care for. We simply want to see the man put on the track that can defeat Mr. Kimball. We have assurances that we cannot doubt that Captain English can consolidate the elements of opposition, and we therefore bid him good-speed in his race. It may be added, as there were persons who misconstrued our article into an intimation that Captain English had pressed himself into the race, that the facts show that this gentleman has offered to retire from the race in the interest of any one of a dozen good men, and has consented at last to make the fight only at the urgent request of men whose petition no patriotic citizen can disregard.

The Clayton County Assassination.

We need not call the attention of our readers afresh to the shocking details printed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION of the unprovoked attack upon a family of negroes in Clayton county and the assassination of one of their number by a band of masked and disguised white men. The facts given are ghastly enough to impress themselves upon the minds of the most thoughtless.

In no country—in no section—under no circumstances—has there ever been a more horrible crime committed. It almost exceeds belief that among white men, in a community that prides itself upon its refinement—in a state that boasts of its civilization and progress—there can be found spirits afflicted with such abject cowardice as to prompt them to band together for the purpose of assassinating a family of helpless negroes. If we had been told previous to this affair that such cowardly dastards lived and moved among the people of Georgia, our denial would have been hot and indignant. That they do exist, let the bloody corpses of the poor negroes attest.

But now what is to be done? Is the discovery and arrest of the cowardly brutes who perpetrated the crime to be left to chance and the ordinarily slow process of the law? In all its features it is a crime without parallel in Georgia. It is a crime that should be specially and promptly avenged by all the machinery of justice. It is a stain upon the civilization of the state, and an outrage upon every good citizen. It is an attack not only upon the peace and good order of society, but upon the manhood and humanity, and the blood of these unfortunate negroes will cry aloud to heaven until their cowardly assassins are brought to the gallows.

The authorities of Clayton county, aided by the authorities of the state, should bring the wretched murderers to justice at whatever cost of time and money; and the governor should at once offer a reward large enough to act as an incentive to those who are ready to undertake the discovery of assassins.

If a crime as horrible and as appalling as this can be committed with impunity, what security is there in Georgia for the colored man? How long will it be before the assassins will begin to select their victims among the white citizens?

We care nothing for the political effect of this dastardly assassination, though it is probable it will cost the democratic party thousands and thousands of votes at the north. At present we are interested only in urging those whose duty it is to execute the law to lose no time and leave no stone unturned to bring the guilty parties to the gallows. We make no appeals to public sentiment, because every good citizen must recoil with horror from the contemplation of a possibility of such a cold-blooded assassination. There must be no dilly-dallying on the part of the authorities. Suspected parties should be arrested and brought to trial, and every effort made to get at the perpetrators.

Every instinct of manhood and humanity urges the people of Georgia to protect the lives and liberty of the colored people. They are not the wards of the nation; they are the wards of the people of Georgia and the people of the south. This is a matter above and beyond politics. Their faithfulness during the war, their history and their condition all appeal to our people.

The assassins must be brought to justice. The good citizens of Clayton county owe it to themselves, to the state and to the whole south to see to it that the guilty wretches are punished.

THE fact that any sensible southern man in Alabama or elsewhere can be imposed upon by a red-mouth republican like Weaver is one of the mysteries of infatuation that the doctors will have to solve.

CONKLING holds the commanding position among republicans, with Arthur to bait his hook.

THE suggestion has been made that Mr. Elwin Martin, formerly editor of the Perry Home Journal, be nominated as a candidate for the legislature in Houston county. We trust the suggestion will meet with a substantial response. Mr. Martin is not only intellectually fitted to fill the position with honor to himself and the people of Houston, but has made himself conspicuously useful as a democrat.

BOB INGERSOLL'S banner bears the strange device: "Ex-hell-sir!"

A PROMINENT democrat who was seen to come out of the office of a republican news paper office, explained that he merely went up to beard the liar in his den.

EDITOR MEDILL has employed the Okolona ass to contribute slush to the already overburdened columns of the Chicago Tribune. It is not to be denied that the wild recreations of Kiernan form an admirable supplement to Dr. Medill's editorials.

BROTHER BERCHER is in the mountains endeavoring to find the sermons that are said to be in the stones.

GENERAL HANCOCK has a son who is endeavoring to make himself useful as a political nephew. He has already written a letter in which he says that political principles are to be left out of view in this campaign. The general should take this son across his knee, and, in connection with a barrel stave, teach him how unnecessary it is to make an ass of himself. This is a campaign in which both sons and nephews should play a subordinate part.

A LOFT spot should be found for the obelisk before the row begins. In this matter, we are in favor of abolishing the two-thirds rule.

THE correspondent who furnished the New York World with the information in regard to the Swayne opinion, writes to the Times for the purpose of explaining how Mr. Hurlbert botched the affair.

No republican newspaper office is complete without its own Eli Perkins.

THE republican newspapers are shrewd. Instead of defending Garfield, they apologize. They say he is one of these noble, upright, won't-do-it-any-more sort of statesmen.

THE Darien Gazette and the Americus Republican announce with much severity that THE CONSTITUTION cannot stuff its "Colquitt figures" down their throats. Softly, dear gents—softly. It is the people who are doing the figuring and the stuffing. Nothing seems to stand in the people's way. They are eccentric—they are curious—but they will have their way upon occasion.

AN Ohio man starved nine weeks and died. He was not ambitious. He was not an office-seeker. All the good and great men of Ohio are gradually dying in this way.

MR HAYES is of the opinion that the campaign fund was invented merely for the purpose of annoying religious and fraudulent presidents

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"MARIAR."—"Is Dr. M. F. Stephenson, of Gainesville, dead? I have heard such a report." He is not, but is well and hearty—still able to walk 30 miles a day.

G. P. T.—"It is said that Bob Toombs, Alex Stephens, Joe Brown and Ben Hill rode from Athens in Governor Brown's special car. Is this true? Are these gentlemen all on good terms?" We presume they are, and we see no reason why be report about the ride in the car should not be true Gentlemen who disagree need not ignore courtesy.

IN GENERAL.

—Chattanooga, with 13,000 inhabitants, has no brass band.

—Some of the young lady bathers at the seaside look like lead pencils shrouded in pillow-cases.

—A Cuban lady named D'Ona is at Cape May with her six daughters, and all of them are lovely.

—"My fighting days are over," as the man remarked when he got on top of his adversary.—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

—When a corset saves a woman from the fatal plunge of a knife, who will deny its usefulness?

—A turtle caught off Block island weighs nine hundred pounds, and is on exhibition at Newport.

—A prominent young horse in South Boston has been named Dr. Tanner, in hopes that it will make him fast.

—There isn't much difference between a grass widow and a grass-upper, after all. Either will jump at the first chance.

—An Irishman, watching a game of base ball, was sent to grass by a foul which struck him under the fifth rib. "A foul, was ut? Begorra, I thought it was a mule."

—Do not paint the gate in summer,
Let us give young love a chance,
Or your daughter's only lover,
Spoiled will have his Sunday pants.

—Two Japanese ladies who have recently graduated from a normal college have attracted a great deal of attention at Saratoga.

—There was a Mrs. Tanner, but she objected to the doctor's manner, and that was what was the matter with Henrietta.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—Henry Irving wants $2,500 per night for a limited season in this country. Mr. Irving's nerve is only equaled by the liberality with which he displays it.

—The rush of visitors at the Congress spring, Saratoga, has been so great that the proprietors have been forced to close the free entrance.

—A New York Chinaman was asked his age, for the census. He thought it was the draft, and wishing exemption, he replied, "90 years oldee, alee timee."

—A Cincinnati brewer makes all the ice he uses at a cost of ninety cents a ton. Perhaps if he made it to sell it would cost him fifteen dollars per ton.

—If a man loses one chance he should be ready for the next. He should never sit down and cry because he "cannot grind with the water that is past."

—Things are getting to be very warm in Maine The price of ice has doubled up two or three times and dealers are holding on for another rise.

—Every music school in Europe is within easy reach of concerts, which are the great educators of young people who wish to know what music is.

—When we buy imported sardines we should remember that 650 men put up 1,750 case of sardines at Eastport, Me., each month.

—Still they light fires with coal oil, and still they lose their lives at it. They don't know any more in Denver than they do in Philadelphia.

—"Another man overboard," as the landlady remarked when the dead beat skipped on Saturday night without paying for his week's board.

—A bad Michigan man eloped with his daughter-in-law. This touching spectacle of family love is enough to render every young man wildly anxious to get married.

—Pennsylvania is called the keystone state, but Delaware's large peach crop entitles her also to be known as the free stone state.

—An Indiana woman gave birth to four children the other day. If the little darlings live she might have a spanking good time before long.

—Job has the reputation of being the most patient of men, and yet there is nothing to show that Job was left alone for a couple of hours with a cross baby.

—Mrs. Hayes is soon going to Fremont to put her remodeled house in order for future residence. Her son, Webb Hayes, will, it is said, become a merchant in Toledo next spring.

—How wretchedly put out will the Sunday-school girl be who has committed the whole Bible to memory, and now finds the new version confronting her moral ambition.

—A doctor says that twelve mosquitoes, if left undisturbed, will bite a person six times apiece every hour in the twenty-four, and that the twelve will each take a drop of blood at every bite.

—Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, brother to Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, is a happy and fortunate person. He has just become entitled to a legacy amounting to $75,000, bequeathed to him by a member of his former congregation.

—An eel-pie was quickly put to a big street fight in New Haven by the police calling on the fire department, and securing the services of a steam fire engine to squirt water on the combatants.

—A modern novel has this thrilling passage: "With one hand he held her beautiful golden head above the chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for assistance."

—There was a report in Newport that Flood, the California millionaire, has bought "Malbone," the home of Mrs. Badlow, as a present to his future son in law, U. S. Grant, jr. The price was $100,000

—Between the numerous drownings and the sharks bathing at the seashore has become so very dangerous that the girls are perfectly justified in taking a young man with them when they go into the surf.

—At a picnic, the other day, the young fellow who climbed a tree to put up a swing for the girls perspired so freely that the startled females rushed off to the cars, under the impression that a heavy shower of rain was falling.

—Mme. Marie Roze will be the leading soprano in Mr. Strakosch's English opera company during the forthcoming season in New York. She will sail in the steamer City of Richmond from Liverpool September 22d for New York.

The State Campaign.

Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette.

A man shows that he is looking through a zig zag glass when he says the "ring is doing the work for Colquitt." It is a groundswell among the people, although we confess we can not conceive what is causing it.

Macon Herald.

We hope there will be no disposition to block the action of the convention. A nomination should be made within, at most, a half dozen ballots; and if the right spirit governs all the delegates it will be done.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is a sign of the times at the south that 595 or more than a quarter of the votes cast at the democratic primary election at Augusta, Saturday, were colored. Most of them voted for Governor Colquitt, too, whom the independent white wing of the party are trying to throw overboard.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

It is being claimed by the opponents of Governor Colquitt in some portions of the state that the governor's supporters intend to force him upon the people by abrogating the two-thirds rule. This kind of twaddle is indulged in by parties who have made up their minds not to be satisfied, even if Colquitt should be nominated by the two-thirds rule. They have been so extremely bitter in their opposition to the present administration, that they feel that they cannot consistently support Governor Colquitt under any circumstances.

Columbus Times.

We are satisfied in our own judgment that the doctrine of the two-thirds rule is wrong in itself, and undemocratic in practice, and that it must give way to the juster and better rule of the majority. The idea that a mere majority nomination cannot harmonize the party, when a two-thirds nomination could, is a fallacy, for after conventions make their nominations the almost invariably adopt resolutions making their nominations unanimous. And if that is done in good faith, why should not a majority candidate be as cordially supported as a two-thirds candidate? We cannot see. And we believe any majority candidate will always be more cordially supported by the people at large than any "dark horse" would be. And the "dark horse" is always a possibility when a two-thirds vote is required, and sometimes even under the majority rule.

Savannah News.

We are gratified to observe in our state exchanges a toning down of the rampant indignation with which so many of our contemporaries were surprised by the announcement of the senatorial change. Some of the ablest and stanchest democratic papers in the state cordially indorse the appointment of ex-Governor Brown as General Gordon's successor as tending to unite and strengthen the democracy for the coming contest with radicalism; while others, though they would have preferred that some other democrat should fill the vacancy, repudiate the scorn with charges of bargain and sale against Governor Colquitt and General Gordon. From the first we have never doubted that the clouds that so suddenly overcast the political horizon would, in due time, be dissipated by sunlight of truth. The breath of slander cannot tarnish the bright escutcheon of such true men as Gordon and Colquitt.

A Chunk for Mr. Hayes to Chew on.

Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The statement is made that Rutherford B Hayes, the fraudulent president of the United States, will, during his visit to the Pacific slope, take the stump for the republican party in the state of California. We hope this is true. To so degrade his office as to take an active part in a political campaign, will be a most extraordinary thing for even a bogus president to do, but we are not disposed to take except on to that. We waive all objection as to the propriety of the performance. What we want is to get the fraud to place himself in such a position before the public that they can signify to him what they think of him. The republican party would not renominate him for president so that opinion could not be expressed at the ballot box. That was a dis appointment which this stumping tour will probably make up for. Let the fraud put himself before the people Let them see him. Let them hear him. And then let them tell him to 11 s e in what estimation they hold him. California is not a great state, and it is a long way off, but the sentiment inspired there will do as a sample of that of the whole country. Yes, by all means let Hayes take the stump.

The Ohio Conspiracy.

New York Sun.

Hayes has always had a fancy for Garfield. They are somewhat alike, particularly in their kind profession of morality, and the invariable cowardice and sordidness of their conduct when brought to the test of temptation. According to the Philadelphia Times, Governor Tom Young, of Ohio, asserts that the sacrifice of Sherman and the nomination of Garfield at Chicago were circumstantially arranged beforehand by Hayes, Garfield, Foster and Dennison, that precious set of Ohio men who now control the republican party. Sherman had too much head of his own to suit the Ohio syndicate, and his relations to the old republican leaders had not been entirely broken off. They wanted a man like themselves—one like Hayes—one whom they would own and control. They found such a man in Garfield, who promptly showed the kind of stuff he was made of by betraying the candidate he went to Chicago to support, and stepping into his place. Governor Tom Young's story confirms Mr. Conkling's estimate of the moral character of Ohio politicians.

Helping the Democrats.

New York Herald.

To judge from the tone of the republican press, there really is more political sincerity among the democrats than some of their own managers—those who framed the call for this meeting, for example, and compiled the list of its representative speakers—are ready yet to testify. Here is our neighbor of the Tribune, for an instance, affirming that if General Hancock is elected president "protective duties will be abolished at once," and "our markets will be flooded with cheap goods" from foreign countries. In such affirmations the Tribune is doing active service in the democratic cause by clearing away one of the chief obstacles to its success, which consists in the difficulty of convincing the people that the party will be true to its pledges of revenue and financial reform if it is given the opportunity to execute them by having the presidency and both houses of congress put under its control. The Herald is not a free trade organ any more than it is a republican or democratic organ, but it can for-see that cheap foreign goods, whether they are domestic products or foreign imports, may be a very popular measure, to achieve which consumers may gladly vote one political party out and another in.

A Little Sober Truth.

Philadelphia Record, ind.

In the first place, President Hayes went into office under such doubtful circumstances that the acts of concession toward the south which have proved the chief merit of his domestic policy were, against his more stalwart judgment, forced upon him by an indignant popular demand. He did so much because he feared to do less. In the next place, he has been obliged to face during his whole term a hostile house of representatives, and part of the time a hostile congress. Mr. Schurz will not deny that the legislative department of the government has had as it always must have, a controlling influence in the most important details of administration. The democrats must have their share of whatever laurels are to be distributed to the achievements of the government during the last four years. They would have done better in some instances if President Hayes and his cabinet had permitted them. At all events, it is a poor argument against intrusting the democratic party with power that in the four years in which it has had control of national legislation it has in every respect improved upon the quality of political action, and shown a most patriotic desire to conserve the true interests of the country.

Not Responsible.

Philadelphia Times.

The Times cannot be held responsible for statements made in its advertising columns. This disclaimer appears necessary because we observe that somebody is advertising what purports to be the opinion of Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, upon some kind of mineral water. We wish it distinctly understood that the Times does not attribute this opinion to Justice Field. For all that we know the case may never have come before the supreme court at all, and this may be only a quotation from an argument delivered in an inferior court. We have learned to be very wary of citation from unreported cases.

A Startling Issue.

Washington Post.

One of the most startling issues thrown into the campaign is the last insult of Venus, which is solemnly and imposingly paraded by a ponderous metropolitan organ of the radical faith. It is charged that the Hon. W. B. Holman, as a member of the forty fourth congress, did not show proper respect for Venus in relation to some matter connected with her transit. For this alleged neglect to that planet, the democratic party is arraigned and the vote for General Garfield is to be materially increased. We shall next hear of a procession of solar and lunar eclipses marched into the arena to dispute General Hancock's progress toward the presidency.

With a P.S.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The reference in Garfield's letter of acceptance to the high price of silk and dress goods and the determination of the republican party to break up Mormonism and give every woman a husband, was the work of Mrs. Garfield. She wrote the entire letter. It is well known in Washington that she has written all the general's speeches since the time he wrote a private note to the editor of the Chicago Times and was publicly informed that Chicago was spelled with one "g." (P.S.—This is a lie, but it is as good as any lie that we have seen lately about General Hancock.)

A Useless Appeal

Address of New Jersey Colored Republicans.

Take away the colored contingent in Pennsylvania and the state is democratic. It is so with all the close northern states. In the last presidential election, of the white votes cast Mr. Tilden had at least 1,000,000 majority. It was the colored vote that reduced his majority to 250,000. The republican party cannot expect that the color line will prove indelible if no hope is held out to colored men that they shall share the spoils as well as bear the burdens of the victors.

Republican Tactics.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

While delivering a democratic speech in Kansas City the other night, Mr. William Henry Harrison Russell, of this city, had his pocket picked of $60 in money and a free pass on the North Missouri railway. If this is the style in which the republicans propose to carry on the campaign in this state it would be well to know it at once. Our speakers may be crippled in this way, but the great work of canvassing will not be checked.

What Samuel Jones Tilden Said.

Boston Post.

"The differences in the democratic party in the United States are transitory and evanescent, and will disappear in the presence of inevitable events." Thus spoke Samuel Jones Tilden a few weeks since; and, as usual, Samuel Jones Tilden was right.

Stupid Editors.

Few York Commercial Advertiser, rep.

The stupid republican editors who are trying to get stories out about the general's sickness have negligent general and cruel to his soldiers had better be locked up. They do more harm than good.

A Republican Victory.

Elmira Free Press.

They tell of a lizard that whipped a scorpion. It was a republican victory—we frankly concede it. And it would have been if the scorpion had been the successful party.

One Short Month Ago.

New York Sun.

Just a month ago one of Mr. Garfield's Ohio congressional colleagues drew from the treasury back pay, which had been lying there for years.

—Kindness, if nothing stronger, should induce any one to use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the relief of the diseases of babyhood. Price 25 cents.

—"Well, Father Brown, how did you like my sermon yesterday?" asked a young preacher. "Ye see, parson," was the reply, "I haven't a fair chance at them sermons of yours. I'm an old man now and have to set pretty well back by the stove; and there's old Miss Smithe, Widder Taff'n Rylan's darters'n Nabby Bird'n all the rest setting in front of me with their mouths wide open a swallerin' down all the best of the sermon, 'n what gets down to me is put ty poor stuff, parson, putty poor stuff."

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

is true of old coats, and mouths. When the former shows the first defect take a "stitch," and always keep the mouth right by using SOZODONT. It costs less for a new coat than a set of teeth. False teeth are not as pleasant as natural ones.

july27—d3t tues thur sa&wk1t

—Why wouldn't it do to spit the members of the street cleaning bureau on the machines, and sweep the streets with them? They are useless in their present positions.

LOACHAPOKA, ALA., Jan. 12, 1878.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find 50 cents. Please send me another package of TEETHINA. The first package had such a happy result that I heartily recommend it to all mothers as being all that a mother needs for a teething babe. My babe was one of these little nervous creatures—never sleeping more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time. After giving the powder it quieted his nerves and now he sleeps long naps. Please send as soon as possible and oblige, MRS. S. E. WAGNON

july1—d1m thur sat tues &wkly1m nos

—Mrs Martin, a widow with $2,000,000, is about to marry at the request of her dying husband, who was a banker in Milwaukee, Mr. F. G. Tibbets, a Philadelphia banker, who was her first lover, and who is now a bachelor of 70.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Steuart,

BALTIMORE,

Writes: " I confidently recommend Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF for CONSUMPTION, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, etc. I have tested it with universal success.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta

20i june11—d&wly im fol rd mat G

—A memorial window to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, is soon to be placed in Canon Farrar's church, St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, at an early day. Americans have been among the most liberal contributors.

—A prominent merchant of Holly Springs, Miss., writes under date of Nov. 10, 1877: "Tutt's Pills are doing mighty wonders in this State, and are becoming more popular every day. Their sale exceeds that of every other pill combined. They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases, and all our physicians prescribe them in their practice."

I. H. ATHEY.

—Minnesota's wheat crop, it is claimed, will exceed 35,000,000 bushels, and perhaps reach 40,000,000. In the southern counties the farmers claim an average of twelve bushels per acre, in the central the average is placed at twenty bushels, whilst in the Red river valley claims rise as high as thirty-five bushels per acre. It is the most abundant yield in the history of that grain state.

Praiseworthy Work.

William E. Clarke, of Providence, R. I., has issued a pamphlet which he sends free to any address, setting forth the results of his experience with reference to Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Mr. Clarke adduces the most incontestible evidence that this malady yields to the proper remedy. The only medicine used by Mr. Clarke is HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine, and with it he performs cures that are really very remarkable.

Sold by all Druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

july27—d&wlw

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JARRATT—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John Jarratt are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Mary Jarratt, No. 58 Collins street, at ten o'clock, July 31, 1880.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Treasurer, subject to the Democratic nomination. E. W. MILLER.

Buena Vista, Ga., July 12th, 1880.

263 july16—dtillthaug

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

31 apr8—dtde

For Comptroller General.

—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Comptroller General, subject to nomination by the state Democratic Convention.

94 june6—dtd W. P. MCCLATCHY.

For the Legislature.

—HENRY HILLYER is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Fulton county in the next Legislature. (00 july31—did

—The friends of FRANK P. RICE announce that he is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Fulton county. 485 July27—did

—W. H. PATTERSON is hereby announced as a candidate for Representative from Fulton county in the next Legislature. (00 July31—did

For Mayor.

—Atlanta abounds with substantial evidence that Mr. HANNIBAL I. KIMBALL would make a practical, progressive, energetic Mayor. His name is therefore hereby presented for that office at the next election, by

256 june13—dtd MANY FRIENDS.

For Council.

—The friends of JACK W. JOHNSON announce him a candidate to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council of Atlanta.

124 july7—dtde

—Dr. A. J. PINSON is hereby announced a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward.

July 22, 1880—dtd MANY FRIENDS.

For Council.

—The friends of R. H. KNAPP announce him as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the City Council of Atlanta. july23—dtd

—The friends of J. S LESTER announce his name as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing election. July30 d3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

22 Valuable Unimproved Lots.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON Thursday, the 5th day of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of the creditors of G. W. Adair, 22 Vacant Lots, as per plats and posters, situated between Peters, Humphreys, Racetrack streets and Barracks avenue. This is a beautiful site, on the street car line, in a thickly settled portion of the city and a good point for residence or business lots.

Look out for a bargain.

Terms—One third cash; balance in six and twelve months with 7 per cent interest.

HOYT & CULPEPPER, Trustees.

499 july28—d6t july28 29 31 augt 3 5

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, July 28, 1880.—Charles Nix and John R. Stephens, executors of the estate of John Nix, deceased, have applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in September next, else leave to sell will be granted. W. H. FESBIT,

(00 july31—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, July 29, 1880.—Daniel A. McLucas, administrator of the estate of Ephriam Sweat, deceased, applies for leave to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased's estate;

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in August next, else leave to sell will be granted the applicant.

L. B. GRIGGS,

(00 july31—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, July 30, 1880.—James N Kelley having applied for letters of administration on the estate of John W. Kelley, Sr., deceased:

This is to cite all kindred and creditors to show cause, if any exist, why letters of administration should not be granted to James N. Kelley on John W. Kelley's estate as prayed for.

L. B. CRIGGS,

000 july31—w4w Ordinary

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins'

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER. March 5, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS, that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES NEW YORK.

576 may25—1lawly sat

FOR RENT OR LEASE, The Lanier House, MACON, GA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, LOCATED IN THE center of the business part of the city—gas, water, etc., in the house—contains over 80 rooms. The hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated. Telegraph, telephone and post offices within fifty steps Rooms on ground and second floors specially adapted for the convenience of commercial travelers. For terms and further particulars apply to

I. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas.,

427 july28—d1t Macon, Ga.

P. WILSON & SONS, HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Saddlery Hardware,

—AND—

Carriage Goods, Saddles.

HARNESS MAKERS AND CARRIAGE Makers will find in our stock anything wanted.

P. WILSON & SONS,

136 and 138 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

432 july28—d3m

GIN. THE BEST GIN Is the Cullett Gin.

ALL THE COTTON BUYERS SAY SO! All the Shippers of Cotton say so! It runs light, does not knap or twist the fibre. The sample is beautiful and smooth, and your Cotton is sure to bring its value.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars won't be saved by the Planters whose Cotton alone is sold in Atlanta, if all the Cotton was GINNED as well as the "GULLETT" GIN does the work.

C. K. STRONG

Is Agent for this famous Gin. Call on him at his office, No. 77 Broad street, corner Hunter.

330 july22—d&wly1mo

YOU CAN

Create an Excitement and have an Excellent TRADE throughout the usually DULL months of JULY and AUGUST by running a Cheap Counter in your Store. Send for our Price Lists and

HINTS TO MERCHANTS.

Butler Bros. 312 Broadway, NEW YORK. 20 Randolph St., CHICAGO. 26 & 28 Chauncey St., BOSTON.

80 mar6—d&w 52w sat

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

FIRE!

The Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street, having the loss sustained by the late fire settled by the Insurance Companies, are now enabled to offer their entire stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at a great reduction from former prices, dividing the amount received, on goods not damaged, in order to give customers the benefit. Look at the Bargains offered, and be convinced.

661 feb1—d2m sun wed fri then d3m &wkly6m 24p

EDUCATIONAL.

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

Session Opens 1st September.

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL BOARD OF Examiners for 1879, closes as follows:

In conclusion, your committee cannot too highly commend what has seemed to them the marked and distinguished features of this Institution, the happy combination of the military system of instruction with the departments of science and of literary culture, and the more ennobling culture of the heart and soul. Nowhere else have we seen this combination so complete and perfect. We cannot speak of it too highly. It is such a system as fits a pupil for life and for death. Under its guidance he is sure to tread always the path of duty, virtue and honor.

[Signed]

CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
WM. F. BARRY, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
D. H. COCHRAN, LL.D., Brooklyn Pol. Inst.
J. WARREN GRIGSBY, Kentucky.

Address FRANCIS H. SMITH.

552 July30 d3t&wst

ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

Charlottesville, Va. Twenty fourth session opens Oct. 1st, 1880. Faculty able and experienced. Unsurpassed location in most healthful and romantic, historic and picturesque section of Virginia. Buildings and grounds, in the general appointments and sanitary arrangements: its full corps of superior and experienced teachers; its unsurpassed advantages in Music, Modern Languages, Elocution, Fine Arts, Physical Culture and Instruction in the Theory and Practice of Cooking; the successful results made to secure health, comfort and happiness; its opposition to cut extravagance; its standard of solid scholarship. For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogues.

e.5o june1—d2m

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE

Macon, Georgia,

WILL BEGIN ITS FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1880.

HEALTH, ECONOMY, THOROUGH TEACHing and the best advantages in Literature, Science, Art and Music, at moderate rates, commend it to the public.

Apply for Catalogue to

W. C. BASS, President or
C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

267 july16—d2mo

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Tenn.

FULL COURSES IN SCIENCE AND IN ARTS, Special Courses in AGRICULTURE, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, APPLIED CHEMISTRY, COMMERCE, BUSINESS, and NORMAL. COURSE for Teachers. Military Drill.

Expenses, including Tuition, $27 50 for half year, in advance. Board $8 00 to $10 00 a month. State and Normal Students exempt from tuition. Reduced or free Transportation on application.

Session opens September 2. Address

REV. THOS. W. HUMES, President.

247 july14—d1m &wlt

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE Staunton, Va.

MRS. GEN'L. E. B. STUART, Principal. Full corps of efficient Teachers. The session begins Sept. 16 and continues nine months. The expenses of Board, &c., including the Academic Course, $250; the same with Music, Languages and Elocution, $300 Location, in the healthful Valley of Va. For particulars apply to the Principal. July10 d52

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

No. 59 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. M. P. LEVEBVRE, Principal.

This Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 16th.

216 july14 d10w

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Charlotte, N. C.

THE 8th ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTItute will open as usual on September 15th next.

In the "classical Course" students prepared for any of our Colleges or Universities. In the "Scientific Course" they are trained to engage at once in the business of life.

For circulars giving full information, apply to the undersigned.

Col. J. P. THOMAS, Superintendent and Proprietor.

487 july27—d1w

LAW SCHOOL of Cumberland University LEBANON, TENN.

NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPT. 6, 1880. DIPLO

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT,—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last winter your Pills were recommended. I used them. Can now eat well, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and am now weighing solid 200 pounds. Rev. N. E. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

627 apr1—dly thur sat tue &wkly nr rd mat

VIA-SANO will keep your LIVER in good condition, prevent disease, and Save DOCTOR BILLS. Cures Liver Complaint, HEADACHE Biliousness, Costiveness, and DYSPEPSIA All Skin Diseases, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, Old Sores and Ulcers, all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Blood. It builds up the system, does not sicken, gripe, pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do. Cordial, Anti-Bilious, Tonic. Child or infant. PLEASANT TO TAKE. Prepared by HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. Cor. 10th & Arch, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists and at country Stores.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia

113 apr6—d6m tues sat

$1000 REWARD For any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week. 50 cents at druggists. CAUTION None genuine unless in yellow wrapper with fac-simile signature of DeBing & Co. on outside wrapper. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Sold by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta by Wolcott & Sold by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

[284 oct11—d&w

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Serve an Injunction on Disease By invigorating a feeble constitution, removing a debilitated physique, and quenching a thin and impoverished blood with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

july1—d1m thur sat tue &wkly nr rd mat

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

134 june15—d6m tues thur sat

KIDNEY HUNT'S REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Bladder, Liver and Urinary Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes are effectually cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side, General Debility, Female Weakness and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY ACTS DIRECTLY AND AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs, restoring them speedily to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have testified that they have been saved after given up to die by friends and physicians.

Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Large size cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ulyl3—d&wkyly fol next read mat C

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific, Medicina is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE BRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists.

TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cure Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 6.6 apr30—dly

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. F. C. POPE & CO., Commission Merchants. 80 LaSALLE, STREET, CHICAGO.

SOLICIT ORDERS TO BUY, SELL AND CARRY on margins all speculative grades of Grain Pork, Lard and Meats. Daily reports sent on application and correspondence solicited. Refer to First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants National Bank, New York. 640 june26—d1m

GEORGIA DOINGS.

PICKED UP IN THE STATE PAPERS.

Facts Concerning the Good, the Beautiful and the True—And Likewise the Curious.—Furnished by Georgia Editors.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

Hamilton Journal.

A post-office has been established at the terminus of our railroad, and is to be called Hood. We hope the railroad authorities will take a sensible view of the matter, and change the station at that place from Belmont to Hood, in order to prevent confusion. The department would not accept any other than Hood of a dozen names proposed, and the railroad authorities ought not to murmur. Hood is an honorable name and highly acceptable to the people of Harris county, and after all they are the parties most interested. Let Hood be the name of the place as well as of the office.

A MOTHERLY PARTRIDGE.

Talbotton Register.

On the place of Mr. Gideon Goodwin, situated about eight miles west of Talbotton, a partridge and a hen laid their eggs in the same nest. In due course of time Mrs. Partridge decided it was time for her to settle down to business, and patiently began to incubate. The result was a fine brood of young partridges and one well developed chick. Old Mrs. Partridge must have been seriously shocked at the result of her labors, but was somewhat grieved when the chick was taken away from her. We have not heard the outcome of further efforts.

A DOUBLE EGG.

Dawson Journal.

The completest curiosity that we have seen for a long time, was exhibited on our streets last Monday by Mr. A. W. Breedlove. It was an egg within an egg. In breaking eggs for cooking purposes this one was discovered by some member of Mr. Breedlove's family. The white and yolk was the same as that of any other egg, but in the center another egg was found. This was about the size of a partridge egg, the shell of which was hard and white. We do not know how to account for this double egg, unless the old hen decided to lay two eggs at once and retire to private life.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Buena Vista Argus.

Mrs. Roberts, who lives near Downs & Avery's mill, left home on Thursday to attend the revival meeting at the Baptist church, in Tazewell. She was riding a mule, carrying a babe in her lap and an older child riding behind her; a third and older boy was walking. Mrs. Roberts stopped on the way, and while she was situating her babe more pleasantly the mule commenced grazing grass. She told her son who was walking to make the mule hold up its head. He suddenly jumped at the mule which threw his mother and her two children to the ground. The children were unhurt, but unfortunately the mother was dangerously and perhaps fatally injured.

THE NAUGHTY SPARROW.

Augusta Chronicle.

The English sparrow, of which a few specimens were brought here some months ago, have multiplied so fast of late that in many portions of the city they are complained of as a positive nuisance. Many citizens have found it necessary to close up the ornamental open-work on their residences to prevent the little chirpers from building their nests there, while they are a perfect terror to the horticulturalist, as they destroy all his grasses and figs as fast as they ripen. Wherever the sparrows congregate, that locality is given a wide berth by the rest of the feathered songsters, who are one by one driven off by these ugly little rascals.

WHAT IS IT?

Augusta Chronicle.

A mysterious animal has been depredating upon the fowls of the planters just below the city for some time, and has carried off a large number. A night or two since a peacock was stolen from the top of a tree sixty feet high. The creature's tracks have been seen in the fields, and as they seem to be too large for a wild cat, some of the planters suppose that the animal is a panther. Sunday night a piece of meat, poisoned with strychnine, was placed near a lot where the unknown had been making inroads upon the poultry, and as it had disappeared yesterday morning the inference is that the rogue has received its quietus.

CROPS IN THOMAS COUNTY.

Thomasville Enterprise.

Rust is making its appearance in some of the cotton fields. As yet it has made but little headway, but we notice a red cast in much of the cotton, which we fear indicates rust. The crop, however, is very promising and with almost any disaster that may befall it, the yield will be up to an average. But with no misfortune the weed would grow and fruit for several weeks yet, and the crop would be the largest ever made in this section. Corn is made and though the yield is not as good as was indicated at one time, it will far surpass last year. The failure of the oat crop, however, will necessitate much more corn than for some years past, and we doubt if the crop will more than supply home demand.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

Governor Colquitt will enter the convention with about one hundred majority over all opposition, and we believe that he can be nominated without abolishing the two-thirds rule. The opponents of the governor, now that they have been fairly beaten in the field, intend, it seems, to try a little bulldozing in the convention, and have raised the cry of "independent." Now, gentlemen, we take this occasion to whisper softly into your ears that if Colquitt is nominated—no matter by what rule—and an independent is trotted out against him, that independent will run the slowest race and "get left" further than any man that ever entered the gubernatorial track in Georgia. Mark that!

A CEDARTOWN TRAGEDY.

Rome Tribune.

News reached this city yesterday afternoon that a negro man, for a time employed in the warehouse of Messrs. Huntington & Wright, and one of the leaders among the colored people of that place, but whose name our informant was unable to give, attacked his wife yesterday morning with his knife, inflicting an ugly gash in her neck, and as he attempted to make a second lunge she escaped from him. He then turned his attention to himself and shot himself in the breast, which failing to kill him, he then severed the jugular vein, continuing until his head was nearly severed from his body, and expired almost immediately. The wound in his wife's neck was sewed up by the surgeons, and it is thought she will recover. We were unable to learn the causes leading to the tragedy.

ALMOST A MURDER.

LaGrange Reporter.

Saturday evening last, while a party of negro boys were playing base ball in LaGrange, a difficulty occurred which came near proving fatal. During the progress of the game, for some cause not known, Zeke Hill and another attacked Bee Thornton, and were about to give him a drubbing. Bee did not relish this idea at all, and so he pulled out a seven-shooter, of the most diminutive kind, and putting it to Zeke's left breast, fired. Zeke was knocked down by the shot, and for a time was supposed to be mortally wounded. The powder burned his breast, and the ball could not be found. He is now out of bed, and bids fair to get well very soon although there is a bullet somewhere in the region of the heart. Thornton hid out for awhile, but it is known where he is. Hill will not prosecute him, knowing that he acted in self-defense. The city council will try him for carrying concealed weapons.

A HUGE SNAKE.

Griffin News.

Dr. J. L. Moore, returning from a country visit yesterday, brought in a huge rattlesnake that had been killed the afternoon previous, on the widow Warren's place. His snakeship was placed on exhibition at Dr. Drewry's drug store yesterday and many went to see it. It is a fine specimen of the rattlesnake. It was about three years old; its length is nearly six feet; is nine inches in circumference around the middle of the body, and its fangs were found to be a third of an inch in length. Many people suppose that the rattlesnake has played out in this country, but after seeing this one we are convinced that this snake is still to be found here in a healthy condition. We make this note for the benefit of the numerous picnic and fishing parties who scatter about in the woods with an idea that the rattler has left the country.

IMMIGRATION FOR GEORGIA.

Albany News.

Mr. Francis Fontaine informs us by private letter that he has sent thirty-one Germans, all young men, to Cedartown (Cherokee iron works) in this state. He also informs us that he himself will start with forty more on Saturday next to different places throughout the state. The starting of this German colony at Cedartown speaks highly of Mr. Fontaine's efforts as commissioner of land and immigration for the state of Georgia. It has often been a wonder why the state of Georgia has not contributed more to this important field, which promises so much for our state in the way of intelligent labor. What the state of Georgia wants, and in fact the whole south, is to fill up her waste places with intelligent labor, so that she may become in every respect homogeneous, prosperous and progressive. What we want is good labor, whether it be Irish, German or Swede, and this we are bound to obtain in due course of time. Then, and not till then, may the south hope to rise to the golden age, the long period of uninterrupted peace and joy for which by nature she was intended. Mr. Fontaine deserves great credit for what he has already done to start the tide of emigration southward; especially so is he deserving since he has had to work upon no capital except that composed of nerve, brain and intelligence, with a strong determination to succeed in this great undertaking, which promises so much for the whole southland.

WHAT MIGHT BE RECEIVED AS A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

In detailing, yesterday, the particulars of the Bacon-Huff embroglio, the following passage appears in Mr. Huff's protest:

"As mayor of the city of Macon, and one of the few men in Georgia who have paid in full my part of the bond of a defaulting officer, etc."

This remark has given rise to speculation and injurious surmises as to who was the defaulting individual alluded to by the mayor, and whether or not it was our late very clever and upright city treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Williamson.

In view of these inquiries, it becomes an imperative act of justice to that gentleman, and a real pleasure besides, to proclaim, that he was not the party alluded to. After a protracted service of thirteen years his books and accounts, after being subjected to the critical examination of an English expert, the bond committee and the finance committees of council balanced to a cent, and were pronounced models of neatness and accuracy. We might add also that Mr. Jewett, a member of the bond commission, and an experienced book-keeper and accountant, upon going over Mr. Williamson's books, and investigating with the closest scrutiny all of his entries and transactions, testified emphatically to their uniform correctness and his perfect familiarity with all the business routine of the treasurer's office.

FINANCIAL.

F. I. DIBBELL & CO. BANKERS AND STOCK DEALERS, No. 6 Wall St., New York City,

Buy and sell all active stocks for cash, or carry them on satisfactory margins; furnish option contracts on same at favorables rates; trade in 10 to 100 shares on 1 to 3 per cent at market quotations, and afford complete facilities for making speculative investments on the constant fluctuations of stocks, in sums from $50 to $1,000 and upwards. Explanatory manual sent to any address on application. 284 may15—d12t sat tues thur wn fri

LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO. BANKERS, 40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Deposits received subject to check at sight, on which interest is allowed.

Stocks, Bonds and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission. 6.6 may1—d3m sat tues thur

INTEREST, BONDS & STOCKS.

I PAY INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR per cent per annum, by agreement, on money when left two or more months, and buy and sell all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, and Land Money on them. JOHN H. JAMES.

163 may6—d6m head fin col

H. CASTLEMAN, STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

All kinds of first-class Stocks and Bonds. WANTED.

Atlanta City Bonds.

541june27 dtf

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1880.

The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	¾	Selling at	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	105@107	Macon City	85@ 90
Georgia 7s	108@110	Columbus City	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	106@108
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	108@110	W. & A. RR. Leases; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	99@101	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	60@ 62
Atlanta W'k's 7s	105@107	do. Class A small	60@ 62
Atlanta City 7s	109@107	do. Class B 5s	83@ 90
Atlanta City 8s	110@112	do. Class C 2 to 5	70@ 72
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	104@106		
Sav. City 8s, new	75@ 77		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	91@ 96	South Wes R.R.	102@104
Central R. R.	83@ 85	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@108
A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Noon.—Stocks strong and higher. Money 2@2½. Exchange — long $4.82¾; short $4.84¾. Governments dull. State Bonds nominal.

Evening.—Money 2@2½. Exchange $4.82. Governments quiet; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 111½; four per cents 109¾. State Bonds firm but inactive.

Stocks closed higher and active:

N. Y. Central	131½	Louisville & Nash.	119¾
Erie	44	Chicago & N.W.	97¾
Lake Shore	109¾	do. Preferred	114¾
Illinois Central	—	Rock Island	139¾
N. C. & St. L.	64	Western Union	107¾
Pittsburg	118		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A 1 to 5	53¾	Ala. Class B 5s	80
do. Class A small	60	do. Class C 2 to 5	72

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin $ 83,593 695 Currency $ 7,251,887

PARIS, July 30—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 84f. 65c.

LONDON, July 30.—noon—Erie 45¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1880.

New York—Futures—The market has been more active this week than for some time past, and the opportunities for speculation have been quite better. At the close to-day the months show a gain of 6@10 points over the quotations of a week ago, though during the week the market ranged generally lower. To-day the market opened lower, but advanced and closed steady at a small gain. Spots unchanged; middlings 11 9-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 10,312 bales, against 12,162 bales last week and against 2,758 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 15,424 bales; stock 201,879 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 50,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet. Spots—Uplands 6 13-16d; Orleans 6 15-16d; sales to-day 8,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American; receipts 19,700; American 18,000.

The local cotton market remains dull and unchanged. Trading in futures shows considerable improvement on last week, and will no doubt increase as we approach the new crop. We quote spots dull; middlings 10¾c; low middlings 10⅜c; good ordinary 9⅝c.

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts for week ending to-day	17,312
For corresponding week last year	2,758
Showing an increase of	7,554
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,897,812
Same time last year	4,423,687
Showing an increase of	4.4.125

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME	JULY.	AVG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.
10:15	11.36@11.40	11.12@11.13	10.86@10.87	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.35@10.36	10.26@10.27	10.20@10.21	10.16@10.17
10:24	11.36@11.40	11.12@11.13	10.86@10.87	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.35@10.36	10.26@10.27	10.20@10.21	10.16@10.17
10:41	11.36@11.40	11.12@11.13	10.86@10.87	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.35@10.36	10.26@10.27	10.20@10.21	10.16@10.17
11:30	11.40@11.42	11.20@11.21	10.91@10.92	10.69@10.70	10.57@10.58	10.47@10.50	10.37@10.38	10.31@10.32	10.27@10.28
12:20	11.39@11.41	11.18@11.19	10.89@10.90	10.68@10.69	10.49@10.50	10.39@10.40	10.30@10.31	10.24@10.25	10.20@10.21
1:30	11.37@11.40	11.14@11.15	10.88@10.89	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.36@10.37	10.27@10.28	10.21@10.22	10.17@10.18
2:30	11.38@11.41	11.17@11.18	10.90@10.91	10.69@10.70	10.50@10.51	10.40@10.41	10.31@10.32	10.25@10.26	10.21@10.22
3:10	11.40@11.41	11.19@11.20	10.92@10.93	10.71@10.72	10.52@10.53	10.42@10.43	10.33@10.34	10.27@10.28	10.23@10.24
Closed steady; sales 50,000 bales.									

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—noon—Cotton tending down; middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 19,700; American 18,000; futures, uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 7-32@6 23-32@6¾; July and August 6 23-32; September and October delivery 6 7-16; October and November delivery 6¼; futures, opened with offerings free.

Weekly—Sales 39,000 bales; American 31,000; speculation 7t0; export 2,600; actual export 8,900; import 97,000; American 80,000; stock 765,000; American 587,000; afloat 56,000; American 51,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—1:30 p. m.—Futures very dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 6,000 bales; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 21-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—5:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 6 5-32; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11 9-16; middling Orleans 11 11-16; sales — bales; net receipts none; gross 147.

Weekly—Net receipts 811; gross 4,781; exports to Great Britain 6,841; to France 1,310; to continent 305; sales 8,620; stock 102,112.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	10,312
Same time last year	2,758
Showing an increase	7,554
Total receipts to date	4,897,812
Same time last year	4,423,687
Showing an increase	474,125
Exports for the week	15,424
Same week last year	6,290
Showing an increase	9,134
Total exports to date	3,773,915
Same time last year	3,408,700
Showing an increase	365,215
Stock at all United States ports	201,879
Same time last year	126,140
Showing an increase	75,739
Stock at interior towns	26,358
Same time last year	4,414
Showing an increase	21,974
Stock at Liverpool	748,000
Same time last year	528,000
Showing an increase	217,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	51,000
Same time last year	40,000
Showing an increase	11,000

GALVESTON, July 30—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts 31 bales; gross —; sales 251; stock 2,994.

Weekly—Net receipts 557; gross 675; sales 541; exports coastwise 858.

NORFOLK, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 473 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 4,934.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,875; gross —; sales 233; exports coastwise 4,764.

BALTIMORE, July 30—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 66 bales; gross 631; sales 60; stock 4,274.

Weekly—Net receipts 72; gross 2,380; sales 275; to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 3,223; coastwise 860.

BOSTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts 95 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 10,393.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,641; gross 1,817; sales —; exports to Great Britain 2,245.

WILMINGTON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts 5 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 904.

Weekly—Net receipts 79; gross —; sales —; exports coastwise 226.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 75 bales; gross 1,0.

Weekly—Net receipts 529; gross 803; sales 1,829; to spinners 1,465; stock 5,558; exports to Great Britain 60.

SAVANNAH, July 30—Cotton easy; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts none; gross —; sales 25 bales; stock 4,271.

Weekly—Net receipts 512; gross —; sales 50; exports coastwise 1,387.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 218 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 16,002.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,482; gross 3,343; sales 7,950; exports to Great Britain 2,322; coastwise 1,821.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 19 bales; gross 100; stock 4,434.

Weekly—Net receipts 416; gross —; sales 900; exports coastwise 770.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 164 bales; shipments 951; sales 100; stock 12,493.

Weekly—Net receipts 141; shipments 2,569; sales 1,225.

AUGUSTA, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 8 bales; shipments —; sales 67.

Weekly—Net receipts 171; shipments 532; sales 3,297; to spinners —; stock 4,176.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 191 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 17,011.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,473; gross —; sales 420; exports coastwise 1,603.

MONTGOMERY, July 30.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 61 bales; shipments 107; stock of 1880, 2,077; 1879, 1,088; sales 107.

MACON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts of the week 3 bales; sales 2; stock of 1880, 1,244; 1879, 286; shipments —.

COLUMBUS, July 30—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 44 bales; shipments 180; sales 200; to spinners —; stock 2,661.

NASHVILLE, July 30—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts of the week 21 bales; shipments 712; sales 91; to spinners 10; stock of 1880, 4,; 1879, 991.

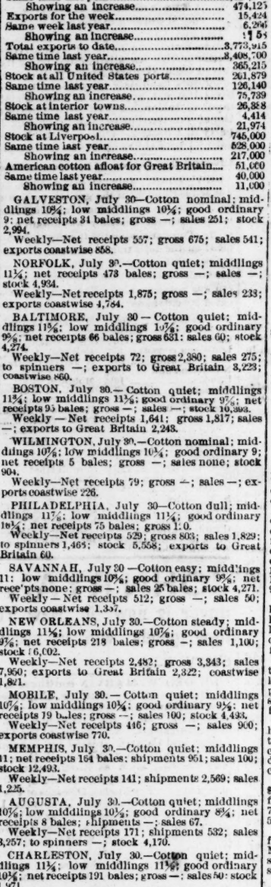
SELMA, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 36 bales; shipments 9; stock 386.

ROME, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 122; shipments 422; stock 1,250.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1880.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.



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MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 19 bales; gross 100; stock 4,434.

Weekly—Net receipts 416; gross —; sales 900; exports coastwise 770.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 164 bales; shipments 951; sales 100; stock 12,493.

Weekly—Net receipts 141; shipments 2,569; sales 1,225.

AUGUSTA, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 8 bales; shipments —; sales 67.

Weekly—Net receipts 171; shipments 532; sales 3,297; to spinners —; stock 4,176.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 191 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 17,011.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,473; gross —; sales 420; exports coastwise 1,603.

MONTGOMERY, July 30.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 61 bales; shipments 107; stock of 1880, 2,077; 1879, 1,088; sales 107.

MACON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts of the week 3 bales; sales 2; stock of 1880, 1,244; 1879, 286; shipments —.

COLUMBUS, July 30—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 44 bales; shipments 180; sales 200; to spinners —; stock 2,661.

NASHVILLE, July 30—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts of the week 21 bales; shipments 712; sales 91; to spinners 10; stock of 1880, 4,; 1879, 991.

SELMA, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 36 bales; shipments 9; stock 386.

ROME, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9; net receipts of the week 122; shipments 422; stock 1,250.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1880.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME	JULY.	AVG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.
10:15	11.36@11.40	11.12@11.13	10.86@10.87	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.35@10.36	10.26@10.27	10.20@10.21	10.16@10.17
10:24	11.36@11.40	11.12@11.13	10.86@10.87	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.35@10.36	10.26@10.27	10.20@10.21	10.16@10.17
10:41	11.36@11.40	11.12@11.13	10.86@10.87	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.48	10.35@10.36	10.26@10.27	10.20@10.21	10.16@10.17
11:30	11.40@11.42	11.20@11.21	10.91@10.92	10.69@10.70	10.57@10.58	10.47@10

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York, 11 9-16c; in Atlanta, 10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature, higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, July 30, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.04	75	72	S. E.	Gent	.35	Fair
Augusta	30.15	77	73	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	29.96	75	90	S.	Gent	.04	Fair.
Galveston	29.98	80	79	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.97	82	83	S.	Fresh	.†	Clear.
Key West	30.02	85	68	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.03	79	84	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.07	77	72	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.01	79	87	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30 01	75	84	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.10	76	77	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 5 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:21 a m	29.58	72	80	N. E.	Gentle	.00	Foggy.
10:31	29.96	81	58	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.94	85	44	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2.31	29.91	83	46	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.10	77	72	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.04	75	72	S. E.	Gentle	.34	Fair.
Mean daily bar	29.986			Maximum ther			85
Mean daily ther	77.8			Minimum ther			68
Mean daily humid.	65.3			Total rainfall			.35

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

BEST REFRIGERATORS, BEER COOLERS, ATLANTA MADE.
SAVES NEARLY HALF THE ICE. CALL AT
McBRIDE'S CHINA PALACE.
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Filters, Fly Fans.
ja3 jan25—d1y un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

The Light-Running "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency, 48 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
000 mar13—dtf

$50.00 REWARD!
To our Agents and the Public!
We specially desire that our Agents and Customers should understand that any Agent or Canvasser of the Singer Company who states or represents to any one that the persons buying our Machine are now liable for an infringement, or that we are selling a bogus Machine, or that our Machine can be taken away from the purchaser by the Singer Company, or any other like statement to the injury of our business, is liable to
Civil and Criminal Prosecution
AND WE HEREBY OFFER
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD
For any information that will lead to the ARREST and CONVICTION of any Singer Agent or Canvasser guilty of making such
☞ False and Malicious Statements ☜
☞ Customers will confer a great favor and be properly rewarded if they will make a memorandum in writing of any such statements they may hear and forward them to us with address at once.
In pursuing this course we desire to protect ourselves and our customers from the LYING EMBARIES of the Singer Company, and punish them wherever we can find them.
THE HENRY STEWART M'F'G CO'Y.
483 jul 27—d12m pre lo

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES,
Gold Guard and Opera Chains,
Plain 18k Gold Rings, Seals,
etc., just received at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
34 Whitehall street.
48 mar4—d1y

SO WE LEARN.

—Every few days Ed Peters turns out a new street car.

—Prof. Otto Spahr has removed to No. 20 Garnett street, near Peters. july30 d2t

—The recorder took holiday yesterday owing to the shortness of material.

—The revival at the Sixth Baptist church is increasing in interest.

—The butchers of Atlanta are now considering the erection of a public market.

—Ponce de Leon is visited by crowds every morning.

—Jim McCool is said to know the name of every man, woman and child along the line of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line.

—The city court of Atlanta will meet this morning, when the motion docket will be in order.

—The Excursion Tickets for Niagara Falls Excursion, to leave Atlanta August 5th, have been extended to twenty days.

—The Atlanta pomological society will hold another one of its interesting meetings this morning at the usual place.

—Sunday Excursion to Catoosa only $3.00, including railroad fare, stage fare, and dinner. july30-2t fri sat

—Accommodation for one thousand people will be ready for the excursion to Niagara Falls, to leave Atlanta August 5th. Only $15.25 round trip.

—The passenger depot would look much more respectable if the old flooring was ripped up and a new and substantial cement flooring put in.

—Numbers of delegates to the gubernatorial convention have already written and secured rooms at the hotels and boarding-houses of the city.

—Catoosa Excursion Tickets good to go Saturday evenings returning Monday noon, will be sold during the season at Five Dollars, including railroad fare, stage fare and board at springs.

—Pat Lynch's bid of $86,500 has been accepted by the building committee of the new court-house, and the contractor will commence work Monday morning at an early hour.

—Atlanta street hacks do not appear to be so numerous as they were sometime since, or else they are kept so constantly employed that they have no time to loaf about the hack stand

—The public are cautioned against buying tickets for the Norfolk and Richmond Excursion, to leave Atlanta August 5th, before the day the excursion leaves, as the rates may be reduced. july31 d1t

—Smoking is a great privilege, but to smoke a good cigar is a greater one. This can be done by smoking the Gate City Guard cigar. Price, strictly five cents. Sold by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall street. jy25-1w

Hon. R. E. Lester.

Hon Rufus E. Lester, one of the candidates before the gubernatorial convention for election as the chief executive of the state, will have his headquarters at the Kimball, where an elegant suite of rooms has been tendered him by the proprietors, Scoville, Selden & Co. The breakfast-room will be used, if necessary, for the purpose of holding a caucus in the evening previous to the meeting of the convention.

Mass Meeting in the First Ward Postponed.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the grand mass meeting was postponed until Tuesday night next. The crowd in attendance was greatly disappointed. A very large attendance would have been had but for the rain storm. Fully a thousand people are expected on Tuesday night.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

What Are Railroad Passengers Rights?

During the recent term of the United States circuit court in this city there was tried a case which decided an important question as to the rights of passengers. It was the case of W. C. Bibb vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. The facts were that Bibb purchased a through ticket from Washington City to Augusta, Ga., containing a plainly printed contract, making it a limited ticket good for one continuous first-class passage, and giving him the right to pass over the defendant's road running from Bristol to Dalton. After leaving Bristol the conductor took from the ticket the coupons over this road from Bristol to Dalton, and handed Bibb what is known as a conductor's check, good for that train only. Bibb, without asking for a "stop over" ticket or check, stopped at Knoxville for a day or two and resumed his journey on the conductor's check. The conductor on this train from Knoxville to Dalton refused to recognize the check given Bibb by the other conductor, as it was good for the other train only; Bibb showed him the through ticket, but it being good for one continuous journey the conductor could not pass Bibb on it without violating the contract and the rules of the company. So he informed Bibb that he must pay his fare or get off. Bibb unfortunately did not have the money with him and when he reached the next station he got off, as requested by the conductor. He borrowed the necessary money, and resumed his trip. His suit was brought against the company for $5,000 for ejecting him from the train in violation of the contract—Bibb claiming that he made a verbal agreement with the ticket agent in Washington to stop off at Knoxville. The court held that what the agent stated could not alter the plain contract on the ticket and Bibb was bound by its terms, and having violated it himself by stopping off without the consent of the company he could not claim damages from the road.

Mr Glenn, of Hopkins & Glenn, represented Bibb. Mr. Shumate, of Dalton, and Messrs Mynatt & Howell, of Atlanta, represented the road.

The Bibb case shows that purchasers of railroad tickets should understand the importance and effect of the contracts they make with the roads.

Willie Wyatt's Condition.

Although it is three weeks since Willie Wyatt pulled the trigger of the rifle that sent a bullet whizzing into his head, he still lives, with apparently little change in his condition. His pulse is natural and the temperature of his skin normal. Wyatt has a good appetite, and sleeps well by the assistance of a quarter of a grain of morphine, which is injected into him morning and evening by his attending physician, Dr. R. B. Ridley, who calls to see his patient four or five times each day.

An abscess formed upon the eyelid near where the bullet entered has been opened and discharges freely. Dr. Ridley thinks that probably the ball is under the bone near the abscess. In the event that young Wyatt recovers from the injury Dr. Ridley thinks that he can make an aperture, remove the ball and then trepan the aperture so that the wounded man can get entirely well.

First Ward Rally.

Although the regular Hancock and English mass meeting in the first ward was postponed, on account of the rain, to Tuesday evening next, quite a crowd filled the R. E. Lee engine house last evening. Brief speeches were made by Colonel D. P. Hill, Captain J. W. English, Sam W. Small and M. E. Maher. There was considerable enthusiasm, and a general determination expressed to have a monster meeting on Tuesday night next.

A Handsome Altar.

Mr. Mullin is making a small St. Joseph's altar for the Catholic church, which when completed will be a handsome piece of church. The design is quite handsome and will be one of the most beautiful in the south.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

—E. C. Peters left yesterday for Tallulah falls.

—C. W. Pendleton left yesterday for Spartanburg, South Carolina.

—E. W. Hammond has gone on a visit to Tallulah falls.

—George Muse has skipped off to New York.

—D. Steinheimer has gone to White Sulphur.

—H. A. Fuller left yesterday for Mt. Airy.

—George I. Thomas and family have gone to old Point Comfort.

—A masque ball came off at New Holland last night.

—Travel to the summer resorts seem to be on the increase.

—This afternoon large crowds will leave for the springs for the purpose of spending Sunday.

—Miss Englin, of Columbus, who has been visiting Mrs. Beerman, on Whitehall street, left this evening for Baltimore.

—L. J. Meyers, of Savannah, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to Asheville.

—Mrs. J. W. Lathrop and Mrs. Landrum, of Savannah, were in the city yesterday on their way to Morehead City.

—Henry Collier is swallowing fresh air by the acre at Porter springs, where he is at present.

—New Holland has a bath house sixty feet long by thirty wide with five feet of water in it at all times furnished by a large spring.

—Mrs. William Swall and daughter and Miss Sallie Swall, of Savannah, were in the city yesterday en route to White Sulphur springs.

—Josiah Sibley and daughter, Miss Mary B Sibley, of Augusta, were in the city yesterday on their way to Greenbrier White Sulphur, Va.

—Mrs. Mathews and family, Mrs Marks and family and Miss James, of Montgomery, were in Atlanta yesterday on their way to Asheville.

—M. G. Parker, H. Lyman, W. H. Dann, Mrs. W. W. McAfee, P. B. Trammel, Mrs. H. Toombs, Miss Katie Wrenn, and Miss Laura Jones left yesterday for Catoosa.

YOUR NAME IS HERE.

—Miss Birdie and Miss Willie Gardner, of Columbus, are visiting Atlanta.

—T. E. Hanbury, of the Rome Tribune, is in the city.

—R. A. Hill and daughter, of Twiggs county, are in the city.

—W. T. Barr, of Columbus, was in the city yesterday.

—Frank P. Gray, of Cartersville, took a look at Atlanta yesterday.

—Charley Baldwin, of Athens, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—R. H. Butler, of Irwinton, is in the city briefly.

—Mrs. J. D. Boyd, of Griffin, is visiting Atlanta.

—L. S. Roan and C. B. Vickers, of Fairburn, are in the city.

—Lumpkin is represented in Atlanta by C. M. Lowe and wife, John Lowe, Curtis Lowe.

—Thomas J. Simmons, of Macon, judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, was in Atlanta yesterday

—B. S. Willingham, O. P. Willingham and A. J. Battle, of Macon, were in Atlanta yesterday.

—Miss Laura Stewart has returned from Cartersville, where she has been visiting friends for the past week.

—Thomas Gardner, Miss A. Gardner and Miss W. Gardner and Messrs. Robson & Son, of Elberton, are visiting Atlanta.

—Allen D. Candler, of Gainesville, who has been in the city for the past few days, returned yesterday.

—J. I. Ingraham, of the Washington, Wilkes county, Gazette, is visiting the city.

—Dr. Tanner reached this city yesterday and registered at the Markham, where he will doubtless be glad to receive callers.

—G. H. Sneed, recently with the Stanton house, Chattanooga, Tenn., is now cashier at the Kimball house, where he will be pleased to see his many friends.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NOTES

—Dr. Walter Taylor has bought a handsome lot on Peachtree street.

—Mr. Moses Lipes has commenced work on Mr. Joe Nall's residence.

—Mr. Joshua Reynolds has just finished a nice house on Pryor street.

—Mr. W. W. Austell's house will be one of the gems of Peachtree street.

—Mr. A. G Grier is building an $8,000 residence on Forsyth street. Mr. Alexander is the contractor.

—There are fourteen printers at work in THE CONSTITUTION office who own their homes. There are six who have houses to rent, and one who has five houses now being rented.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, SUMMER SILKS,
Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gents' Hosiery.
GENTS', LADIES' & CHILDREN' SHOES & SLIPPERS
CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS.
We offer the above lines of goods at greatly reduced prices for the next thirty days to make room for fall purchases. Call and examine them.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

STATION-HOUSE POINTS.

—Kate Martin was taken in last night for refusal to pay back hire.

—William Powell and Henry Whittaker were arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct.

—Yesterday state cases were made against John Wesley and George McKoy for carrying concealed weapons.

—Early yesterday morning Captain Aldridge, assisted by Officers Couch, Saulsbury and Clarke, arrested John Wesley, Dave Greene, Sam Blackburn, Aaron Gant, William Williams, Warren Lesley, William Rucker, Ned Westmoreland, Jack Rivers, Will Pullins and Primus Harker. The whole party were arraigned before Recorder Milledge yesterday upon a charge of disorderly conduct, balloting in the street and discharging firearms. They were fined five dollars apiece.

Virginia Military Institute.

The above institute located at Lexington, was organized in 1839 as a state military and scientific school, upon the basis of the United States military academy at West Point, has been in successful operation for thirty-four years. The state makes an annual appropriation for the support of the institute of $15,000. The institute now numbers 1,192 graduates, 358 of whom were state cadets. There have been altogether 1,605 matriculates, and of these 717 were state cadets.

COLLECTOR CLARK

On the Hunt for Cold Comfort.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your issue of yesterday, giving some account of a recent trip made by several prominent gentlemen of this city and of the state to Cherokee county, you represent his honor Judge Lester as having said, in answer to some questions with reference to the presence of illicit distilleries in Cherokee and adjoining counties in the Blue Ridge circuit, "I will enter into bond that if the government will turn over the collection of the revenue to the state officers of the state of Georgia, in less than a year every dollar's tax due the government in my circuit will be collected without any trouble."

This proposition coming from a less prominent and influential source than Judge Lester, whom I believe to be an honest and upright officer, and a gentleman of the strictest integrity, would perhaps be unworthy of notice. But I wish simply to submit to the judge a few interrogatories:

1. Would not the capabilities of the state officials for collecting the internal revenue tax be most accurately determined from the record they have made during the past three years in the collection of the state tax imposed upon distillers, and dealers in spirituous and malt liquors?

2. Is it seriously maintained that the political faith of a tax collector is an essential quality in him as a public official, or that it would facilitate the collection of taxes?

I take it for granted that he will agree with me in an affirmative answer to the first question here propounded, because to do otherwise would ignore a recognized law of business, and the fact that is their right to know], the more efficient he is in that calling. I know of no more reasonable explanation of the failure of the state authorities to collect the taxes due them from the sources mentioned above, than that the officers are all "good fellows," and desire to be continued in office.

One other point and I have done. And to this I should not have alluded but for the fact that it is apparent you seek to create the impression that the revenue officers have exaggerated the situation in that section respecting violations of the revenue laws.

The grand jury in Cherokee county, in session in February last, thus presents the status, and it is for your readers who know anything of the character of the reports made by the revenue officers to judge of the accuracy of their representations in this respect It says: "There is a monster evil, the prime cause of nine-tenths of the crime in the county, and all the suffering, distress and want of our people. This monster unnamed is yet known of all men. State license to sell spirituous liquors has been granted to two persons to sell by the quart at certain places; in fact, a license to sell anywhere and everywhere, and in any quantity, and issues licenses to dealers for fractions of the tax year, it is plain that, properly, the state collections in each year should be largely in excess of those of the internal revenue from the same sources.

The deficit then between the amount actually collected and the amount collected by the state under the law in three years as above, is $127,970.67.

I respectfully submit that until the state makes a more satisfactory exhibit than the above regarding the collection of its own taxes it cannot reasonably hope to be entrusted with the collection of the revenues of the government, even though "Mr. Hancock is elected president."

Now, as to my second question, I believe that as a candid man the judge will agree with me that where tax payers in a community are rightly disposed, no importance whatever would be attached to the peculiar political views of a collector. Because every right thinking man, knowing that all that is required of him as a tax-payer is to pay over his taxes and take the collector's receipt therefor, would raise no question as to the politics of the man, who in the capacity of a public servant, received and deposited the money to the credit of the proper officer of the United States treasury department.

There are in the employ of the government in this district citizens of Georgia who are democrats and those who are republicans in politics. My experience has been that the less the people know of a collector, except to know that he is a trustworthy gentleman, [and that is their right to

accord to this department at least some portion of the credit due for having brought about this very desirable state of things. Especially as we have seized within the Blue Ridge circuit since the sitting of this grand jury over fifty of these "horrible illicit distilleries" complained of as being the prime cause of all the distress, want, suffering and crime in the county, thirteen of which were located in the county of Cherokee, together with several illicit peddling wagons. And as officers of the general government using our last endeavors, with the enormous and trying difficulties which surround us, to put an end to this shameful, demoralizing and nefarious illicit traffic, we rejoice with you at any positive improvement in this regard.

ANDREW CLARK, Collector.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Flowers—Fruit—Garbage—Wheat Culture—Farm Notes—Jersey Cows—Insects and Birds—
The Farmer of the Future—Item in Domestic Economy, Etc.

WHERE THE CHILDREN ARE.

Out in the fields where the daisies are growing,
Far from the city away;
Out in the meadow where breezes are blowing
All through the glad summer day;
Where the bees hover over
The red and white clover,
And the yellow-winged butterflies soar;
From flower to flower,
Through many an hour,
Till the bright day of sunshine is o'er.

Out where the sunbeams are flickering and falling
Down through the old forest trees,
Where sweet birds are ever their truant mates calling,
And leaves rustle low in the breeze;
Where the brook sings its song,
Running gayly along,
Past the grass and ferns bending low
O'er the ripples so bright,
Sparkling in the sunlight,
As it scatters its leaves to and fro.

Out in the wealth of summer-tide glory,
Under the tender blue skies,
While nature is telling its own wondrous story
To glad human hearts, ears and eyes—
Growing strong day by day,
At their wild, merry play,
Are the dear little children we seek;
Romping here, romping there,
Finding joy everywhere,
Gathering dimples in chin and cheek.

FEEDING FOR PORK.

It is a mistake to feed hogs upon some one unchanged diet. The matter of feeding has within a few years past been made a scientific study, and the idea of an exclusive corn diet is being abandoned, as the results point unmistakably to the fact that it is unhealthy. Evidence is conclusive that hog cholera had its origin in sections where corn was fed to the exclusion of all other diets. Corn is principally carbonaceous, hence exclusively fat forming, and to keep up a healthy and growing state, the hog must have mixed food, such a food as will develop all parts of the system, thus growth will be continuous and the fattening process will be extended, health promoted, and there will be less complaint about hogs.

GARBAGE.

We notice, in walking about the streets of Atlanta that many of the gardens are exhausted, and that for want of nourishment, and yet every few days we see boxes and barrels of garbage, consisting of the products of the soil itself, to a great extent, being hauled out of town. This material should be returned to the earth again. Refuse vegetables and decayed fruits are among the most valuable of fertilizers, and these, with sweepings, slops, tainted meats and other rubbish, ought to be put to a proper use. They would prove a source of profit and do much toward restoring exhausted fields and recovering natural wastes.

TONICS FOR FOWLS.

—During moulting, a good tonic for fowls, is a few drops of tincture of iron mixed in the drinking water, or half a dozen rusty nails being thrown to the bottom of the drinking vessel.

—Cayenne pepper and assafœtida are good digestive stimulants, and also gentian. Do not use too much pepper, or use it too long. Assafœtida, garlic and onions all have a good effect on the lungs and bronchia. Ginger will weaken the digestive organs if used too long

—Charcoal is a good purifier of the digestive organs, as it absorbs the fetid matter. It stimulates digestion.

—Sulphur should be used carefully in the care of young chickens, as many have been reported killed by its use externally, and apparently more often when it is used with lard, the fine powder getting into chickens' eyes will sometimes put them out.

—Chicken powder—Four ounces each of copperas, cayenne, sulphur and resin; powder and mix. Two spoonfuls for each dozen of fowls several times weekly.

—Lime water—Four ounces of lime and one gallon of water; slake the lime with a little of the water and pour on the rest. Cover and set aside for three hours, then pour off the clear liquid from the top and use the lime that is left when wanted.

—If given in time, an effective remedy for roup, is a mixture of cayenne pepper and lard, about the size of a bean, to be given to the fowl about twice a day.

JERSEY COWS.

We have so repeatedly written of the above stock of cows, that there is nothing new we can advance. Yet, in response to a correspondent, we will repeat something already said. The Jerseys being the most profitable producer of the best butter is the great secret of the popularity of this breed of cattle. The milk of the Jersey has a larger average size butter globule than any other cow, the cream rises quicker, and requires less labor for making butter.

The Jersey makes more butter in proportion to her size and feed than any other cow, and her butter is of a better color. She "comes in" at twenty and twenty-two months. This is a great advantage.

The Jersey goes dry a shorter period than any other breed, and many produce butter and calves without drying off.

The Jersey will stand more corn and grain feeding without getting fat. She will put the oil into the bag rather than into the carcass. There are other advantages which the Jersey breed of cattle possess. One thing we will say to our correspondent whether he has the Jersey or some other breed, all cows require care and attention, far more of both than is generally received by cows in Georgia. To have good milk and an abundance of it cows should be healthy, have sweet food to eat, pure water to drink, clean air to breathe and be treated with gentleness and kindness.

FRUIT.

We regret the prospect of there being so little fruit in our market this season, and that offered at such prices that the many cannot purchase. A regular and moderate supply of well-ripened fruit will often prevent disease, and it is more easily digested than many of the richer foods. Fruits assist in promoting the healthy action of the digestive system, and in this way performs a most valuable service.

ITEMS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

—To have doors shut smoothly and quietly, instead of jarring, grating or creaking, touch the latches, locks and hinges of the doors once a week with a drop of kerosene.

—Hoarseness.—Take a few drops of nitric acid in a glass of sweetened water; taken twice daily.

—Blisters From Burns.—The pain is quickly relieved by immersion in a saturated solution of salt.

—To Prevent a Felon.—When a felon is threatened on the finger by approaching inflammation and a sensation like a sharp thorn inside, apply immediately tincture of iodine until a blister is produced; say every half hour more or less, and repeat the blistering as often as required.

FARM NOTES.

—Anything which interferes with the comfort and health of sheep will injure the quality of the wool. If sheep are usually well fed, then sometimes kept short for a few weeks, there will be weak spots in their wool at shearing time.

—Good plowing means the thorough pulverization of the soil, and the best plowman is he who can break up the ground into the finest particles. Never be in a hurry at this kind of work. If you have not the time to do your work just right make the time.

—Wood ashes makes an excellent fertilizer for pear trees. Mixed coal and wood ashes may also be applied with advantage. For fruit trees of all kinds ground bones are better than fermented manure.

—All old pastures need potash and nitre. Ashes spread on in the spring will furnish these ingredients more cheaply and surely than any other fertilizer.

—Farm animals when kept on grass or green succulent feed naturally take more salt than when kept on dry fodder. Salt increases digestion by increasing the flow of saliva, aiding also by promoting thirst, and a constant flow of fluids to assist in dissolving much of the food which otherwise might be imperfectly digested.

—Do not try to raise a cow for beef and also for milk. The cow raised for beef will not make a good milch cow. If you milk a cow she is not going to make good beef.

—If your cow rubs or scratches herself against a tree or gate post, buy a comb and curry her. She needs it as much as a horse, and it will not injure her milk.

—On hot days bees use a great deal of water to keep the combs from melting down, besides what is used in feeding the brood in the latter part of the season.

—Farmer, when you go hunting spare the nighthawk, woodpecker, creeper, blackbirds, crows, thrashes, larks, woodcocks, warblers and flycatchers.

—A lean cow gives poor milk and a fat cow gives rich milk.

The American Socialists.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DETROIT, July 30.—It is officially announced that the national executive committee of the socialistic labor party has received from General James B. Weaver, the greenback candidate for president, a letter declaring his approval of the socialistic land resolution adopted by the recent national convention of the greenback labor party at Chicago. This will undoubtedly gain for him the support of that party.

Closing Quotation of Stocks and Bonds

NEW YORK, July 30.—The stock market was active throughout the greater portion of the day. There was an occasional fractional reaction, but the general tendency was toward a higher range of quotations, and at the close the improvement on the day's transactions ranged from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent, latter in Jersey Central. Among the Coal stocks Delaware, Lackawana and Western was notably strong. The transactions aggregated 206,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	100	Michigan Central	95
Ga 7s mort'g'e	110	St. Paul	86½
Ga do gold	110	Preferred	107
Louisiana consols	46	Delaware & Lack	95½
North Carolina	28	N Jersey Central	76¾
N Carolina new	15¾	Ohio & Miss	30
Funding	10¾	Mobile & Ohio	27½
Special tax	8	Hannibal & St Joe	35¾
Tennessee	60½	Union Pacific	93¾
Tennessee new	39	Houston & Texas	65
Virginia 6s	20	Pacific Mail	43
Virginia new	20	Adams Exress	116
Consolidated	25	Wells & Fargo	116
Deferred	6¼	American	58
Panama	180	United States	48¾
Fort Wayne	12 ¾	Consolidated coal	29
Chicago & Alton	114½	Quicksilver	10½
Harlem	180	Preferred	48¾
N. Y. Central	3 ¾	Pitteburg	118
Erie	41	Louisville & Nash	119¾
Lake Shore	109¼	Chicago & N W	97¾
Illinois Central		do. Preferred	114¾
N., C. & St. L	68	Rock Island	112¾
Western Union	1 07½		

JOHN RYAN'S
Buyer is now in New York.
New goods will be received every day.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by Inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
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The German Importer of Hosiery, Mr. Redlich, gone.
JOHN RYAN
Purchased the entire stock and paid the cash. Call and see those goods. They are perfect beauties and will be sold at one-third what it cost to import them.

John Ryan's
Shoe Department excels any thing he has had the pleasure of offering heretofore. He embraces all the chances offered. His buyer purchased lately and now offers for sale bargains that will startle the community. The Wolf is on the track again.

JOHN RYAN'S
Ladies' Costume Department compares favorably with anything in the United States. Ladies can have their dresses made without delay, of any material they may select, in the latest style.

JOHN RYAN'S
Stock of Dry Goods generally is full in every particular. He carries by far the largest stock in the city and you can, at any time, purchase at his establishment almost anything desired.

JOHN RYAN has a magnificent supply of Window Shades, Cornices, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Mattresses, all prices and qualities. A good Mattress for $2. Mosquito Nets made and put up in the most improved style at low prices and all Upholstery work done in good style and with dispatch.

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512 july30—d1ll aug14

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54 Whitehall Street.
On Monday, June 21st, we will commence our
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE.
PREVIOUS TO STOCK TAKING.
We have made Sweeping Reductions in all Departments ESPECIALLY IN
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Underwear.
☞ HATS, ☜
In addition to the Great Bargains in our own goods, we have just received a consignment from one of the largest Hat Manufacturing Companies East, including numerous shapes in Fancy Straw, such as Tuscan Lace Straw, Shell Straw, etc., selling elsewhere at 75 cents and $1.25, which we sell at the Astounding Low Price of
☞ 20 Cents a piece. ☜
ROYAL EXTRA FINE MILAN.....35 Cents.
As these are ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE SHAPES, the cheapest of which are worth over triple the amount, they will be the cheapest thing ever offered in Atlanta. We will also offer
LEGHORN HATS,
which are among the consignment for 50 Cts, which are selling in ALL other stores or $1,2
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
IN ALL HATS.
Large Reductions in FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, Etc.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR! EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS!
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A visit of inspection will prove to your interest.
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Political Banners, Flags and Portfolios. AT HOYER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane (not New York).
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No. 49 WHITEHALL ST.
The remainder of the RETAIL STOCK, consisting of
Fine Irish and Scotch Linens, of all descriptions, must be cleared out before September 1st.
Our patrons and the public should avail themselves of the LAST opportunity to supply themselves with these goods at PRICES which cannot be equalled elsewhere in the South. This is no periodical clearing out sale. We mean BUSINESS.
WM. ERSKINE & CO.
350 july23—d2w 4thp

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726 jan1—d..y

22nd
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